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PROCEEDINGS

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OF THE

WORLD'S TEMPERANCE CONVENTION,

HELD AT

METROPOLITAN HALL,

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK,

SEPTEMBER 6, 1853.

WITH ALL THE

CORRESPONDENCE AND DOCUMENTS OF THE CONVENTION.

NEW YORK:

S. W. BENEDICT, PRINTER, 10 SPRUCE STREET.

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THE CHURCHMAN'S MONTHLY.

SEPTEMBER, 1883.

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PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

WORLD'S TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

PRELIMINARY MEETING.

AGREEABLY to a call, previously published in different newspapers, a number of the friends of Temperance met in Convention on the 12th of May, 1853, in the Lecture Room of the Brick Church, in the city of New York, and were called to order by Rev. E. W. JACKSON, Cor. Sec. of the Pennsylvania State Central Temperance Committee.

On motion of Hon. NEAL DOW, the Hon. A. C. BARSTOW, Mayor of Providence, was called to the chair.

Rev. GEORGE DUFFIELD, Jr., of Pa., and Rev. R. S. CRAMPTON, of N. Y., were appointed Secretaries.

Rev. NATHANIEL HEWITT, D.D., of Connecticut, opened the meeting with prayer.

Delegates and other friends of Temperance present were invited to give in their names.

A letter was read from Gen. CARY, of Ohio, stating the reasons of his absence, and expressing his cordial approbation of the movement.

Rev. JOHN MARSH, D.D., Hon. NEAL DOW, and Rev. JOHN GRIDLEY, were appointed to nominate a Business Committee, consisting of one delegate from each State. They reported as follows :

HON. NEAL DOW, <i>Maine.</i>	REV. JOHN MARSH, D.D., <i>N. Y.</i>
T. B. SEGUR, <i>N. J.</i>	REV. E. W. JACKSON, <i>Pa.</i>
REV. T. W. HIGGINSON, <i>Mass.</i>	REV. JOHN GRIDLEY, <i>Wis.</i>
REV. N. HEWITT, D. D., <i>Conn.</i>	HON. ZIMRI HOWE, <i>Vt.</i>
H. C. KNIGHT, <i>Mich.</i>	J. E. SNODGRASS, <i>Md.</i>
ISAAC PRESCOTT, <i>Ohio.</i>	GEN. JOHN A. COCKE, <i>Va.</i>
JOHN ARBUCKLE, <i>Prince Edward's Island.</i>	MR. SEELEY, <i>New Brunswick.</i>

Mr. HIGGINSON, for reasons assigned, requested to be excused from acting on the Committee.

Resolved, That no member of the Convention be allowed to speak more than five minutes, and that no member be allowed to speak more than once on any motion, without consent of Convention.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to decide on the credentials of delegates.

HON. B. R. WOOD, of N. Y., REV. JOHN CHAMBERS, of Pa., and DR. S. L. CONDUCT, of N. J., were appointed.

The Committee reported, that they were unanimously of opinion that it was not intended by those who called this meeting, that the names of female delegates should be enrolled; and that, with this exception, the roll as made out by the Secretary, be received.

The report was accepted and adopted.

R O L L.

HON. NEAL DOW, *Portland, Maine.*

HON. A. C. BARSTOW, *Providence, R. I.*

REV. DR. POHLMAN, *Albany, N. Y.*

REV. JOHN CHAMBERS, *Phila.*

THOMAS WATSON, Esq.,

REV. GEORGE DUFFIELD, Jr.,

REV. E. W. JACKSON,

*Pennsylvania State Central
Committee.*

HON. BRADFORD R. WOOD, *Albany,*

WM. H. BURLEIGH,

T. Z. HAZEN,

REV. P. N. FOWLER, *Utica,*

R. N. HAVENS, *N. Y.*

H. C. KNIGHT, *State Central Com. Mich.*

REV. JOHN MARSH, D.D., *Am. Tem. Union, N. Y.*

REV. R. S. CRAMPTON, *G. Division S. T. of W. N. Y., Rochester.*

*New York State Temp.
Society.*

- Rev. N. HEWITT, D. D., *Bridgeport, Ct.*
 Rev. J. B. WAKELEY, *N. Y.*
 Rev. T. W. HIGGINSON, *Worcester, Mass. State Tem. Com.*
 Rev. GEORGE HALL, *Peterboro, Madison Co. Tem. Union.*
 Rev. S. N. EATON, *Lancaster, Wis.*
 Rev. HENRY COOLEY, *West Springfield, Mass.*
 Rev. C. J. WARREN, *N. Y. Tem. Alliance.*
 I. J. OLIVER, *Mamaroneck, N. Y.*
 J. W. OLIVER, " "
 JOSEPH BRUNDAGE, *N. Y.*
 Rev. WM. TORREY, *Woodstock, Va.*
 BENJAMIN STAINSBY, *Newark. N. J.*
 E. R. TOWNSEND, *Troy.*
 J. ANTHONY, " "
 Rev. LEBBEUS ARMSTRONG, *Ballston, N. Y.*
 JOHN ARBUCKLE, *P. G. W. P. Delegate of P. E. T.*
 WM. MITCHELL, *N. Y.*
 Hon. E. L. SNOW, *N. Y.*
 C. L. MCCURDY, *Grand Division Mass. Sons Tem.*
 Rev. R. M. HATFIELD, *Brooklyn, N. Y.*
 ISAAC PRESCOTT, *Salem, Ohio.*
 Rev. P. H. BURGHARDT, *West Farms.*
 T. H. ARMSTRONG, *Detroit Temple of Honor.*
 H. C. KNIGHT, " "
 WM. PHILLIPS, " "
 C. B. LE BARON, *5th Ward Alliance, N. Y.*
 S. L. CONDUCT, M. D., *N. J. Tem. Society.*
 Rev. C. BRINKERHOFF, *Woodstown, N. J.*
 JACOB BANKS, *Sculltown, N. J.*
 Rev. JOHN GRIDLEY, *Kenosha, Wis.*
 Rev. BENJ. D. PECK, *Portland, Maine.*
 MOSES KIDDER, *Woodstock, Vt.*
 Hon. L. HOWE, *Vt. State Society.*
 T. B. SEGUR, *Dover, N. J.*
 Dr. JOHN PEARCE, *N. Y. City Tem. Alliance.*
 Rev. EDWARD OTHERMAN, *Mass. Tem. Society.*
 Rev. E. THOMPSON, " "
 B. W. WILLIAMS, " "
 Rev. W. HIGGINS, " "
 C. C. NORTH, *N. Y. City Alliance.*

THOMAS PINDELL, *Marion Tem. Society, Baltimore.*

J. E. SNODGRASS, " " "

L. D. TAYLOR, " " "

H. J. SCARFF, " " "

S. M. COCHRAN, " " "

C. OLHAVER, " " "

C. C. LEIGH, NOAH WORRALL, J. W. KELLOGG, S. P. TOWNSEND, J. W. BENEDICT, C. J. WARREN, Dr. E. PARMLY, HENRY LLOYD, C. B. WHEELER, ELDAH TAYLOR, JOHN PEARCE, R. T. TRALL, GEORGE WALKER, J. B. DICKINSON, R. MCCLELLAND, J. TERBELL, H. VOLK, S. L. MACOMBER, J. P. CONKLIN, R. C. ANDRUS, EDW. FALCONER, J. H. MARTYN, A. LESTER, J. T. BROOKS, J. FALCONER, J. O. BENNETT—*N. Y. City Alliance.*

Rev. C. PEARL, W. C. BALDWIN, *Maine.*

Rev. CH. HOOVER, *N. J.*

The Business Committee made the following Report :

Resolved, That it is expedient to hold a World's Temperance Convention in the city of New York, to commence on the 6th of September next, and to continue four days ; and that a committee of one for each State be appointed by this meeting to issue a call for such a Convention.

The Committee were appointed by the meeting.

Resolved, That the following gentlemen, viz.,—

Rev. E. W. JACKSON, Rev. JOHN MARSH, D.D.,

B. W. WILLIAMS, SCHUREMAN HALSTED,

Rev. GEO. DUFFIELD, Jr., WM. E. DODGE,

JOHN W. OLIVER, C. C. LEIGH,

Rev. J. H. PERRY,

be a Committee of Arrangements to prepare for said Convention.

The following persons were subsequently appointed a Finance Committee :

I. J. OLIVER, Chairman.

A. V. STOUT.

S. P. TOWNSEND.

FRANCIS GODINE.

J. B. CORNELL.

WM. LEONARD.

LEWIS B. LODER,

Rev. JOHN MARSH, D.D.

W. E. DODGE.

WM. A. STILES.

SAMUEL R. SPELLMAN.

GIBBONS F. KELLY.

JOHN FALCONER.

JOSIAH P. KNAPP.

JOHN E. HANFORD.

JOHN A. HARRIOTT.

WM. DE GROOT.

JOHN W. OLIVER.

Adjourned.

THE CALL.

THE WORLD'S TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

WHEREAS, At a Meeting convened in the City of New York, on the 12th of May, 1853, preparatory to a WORLD'S TEMPERANCE CONVENTION, in the City of New York, during the World's Fair, it was *Resolved*, That such a Convention be held in said City on the 6th of September next; and *Whereas*, The undersigned were appointed a Committee of one from each State, Territory, and Province, to call such Convention;

Therefore, In fulfilment of our appointment, and with the full conviction of the wisdom and utility of such a Convention, we do hereby heartily issue an invitation to all Temperance Associations and Organizations, based on the principle of entire abstinence from the use and sale of all intoxicating liquors as a beverage, to appear, by their Representatives, at METROPOLITAN HALL, in the City of New York, on the 6th day of September next, at 10 o'clock A.M., with a view of continuing in session four days, holding public meetings, and transacting such business as may come before them; more especially in reference to the enactment of a prohibitory law, like the Maine Law, by the Governments of all States and Nations. And we do furthermore extend our invitation to the Friends of Temperance in every part of the World, assuring them of a cordial welcome to the meeting, and an opportunity to exhibit fully the advance of the cause in their own respective districts.

REUBEN H. WALWORTH, <i>New York,</i>	T. S. JAMES, <i>Arkansas,</i>
B. D. PECK, <i>Maine,</i>	S. F. CARY, <i>Ohio,</i>
THOMAS E. POWERS, <i>Vermont,</i>	W. HANNAMAN, <i>Indiana,</i>
THOS. B. JONES, <i>New Hampshire,</i>	B. S. EDWARDS, <i>Illinois,</i>
C. L. MCCURDY, <i>Massachusetts,</i>	ISAAC LITTON, <i>Tennessee,</i>
A. C. BARSTOW, <i>Rhode Island,</i>	CH. EGINTON, <i>Kentucky,</i>
NATHANIEL HEWITT, <i>Connecticut,</i>	HENRY C. KNIGHT, <i>Michigan,</i>
T. B. SEGUR, <i>New Jersey,</i>	JOHN GRIDLEY, <i>Wisconsin,</i>
E. W. JACKSON, <i>Pennsylvania,</i>	A. BULLARD, <i>Missouri,</i>
JOHN W. EVANS, <i>Delaware,</i>	M. D. DIMITRY, <i>Louisiana,</i>
GEORGE SAVAGE, <i>Dist. Columbia,</i>	C. S. AMES, <i>Minnesota,</i>
CHRISTIAN KEENER, <i>Maryland,</i>	C. LOMIS, <i>Texas,</i>
J. H. COCKE, <i>Virginia,</i>	CHARLES MASON, <i>Iowa,</i>
	C. M. BRIGGS, <i>California,</i>

C. F. DEEMS, <i>North Carolina,</i>	GEO. ABERNETHY, <i>Oregon,</i>
J. B. O'NEAL, <i>South Carolina,</i>	JOHN DOUGAL, <i>Canada,</i>
J. H. LUMPKIN, <i>Georgia,</i>	SAM. L. TILLEY, <i>New Brunswick,</i>
DANIEL CHANDLER, <i>Alabama,</i>	GEORGE CHRISTIE, <i>Nova Scotia,</i>
W. H. KING, <i>Mississippi,</i>	JOHN ARBUCKLE, <i>Prince Edward's</i>
HUGH ARCHER, <i>Florida,</i>	<i>Island.</i>

SITTINGS OF THE CONVENTION.

FIRST DAY.

MORNING SITTING.

The Convention having assembled according to the call, at METROPOLITAN HALL, in the City of New York, on the 6th day of September, 1853, at 10 o'clock A.M., was called to order by JOHN W. OLIVER, Esq., Chairman of the General Committee of Arrangements.

SCHUREMAN HALSTED, Esq., of New York, moved that the Hon. SAMUEL F. CARY, of Ohio, preside over the deliberations of the Convention until the selection of permanent officers.

The motion was carried unanimously.

On motion of C. C. LEIGH, Esq., of New York, the Rev. WILLIAM PATTON, D. D., of New York, and the Rev. GEORGE DUFFIELD, Jr., of Pennsylvania, were appointed Secretaries *pro. tem.*

The Rev. E. W. JACKSON, of Pennsylvania, moved that a COMMITTEE OF THIRTEEN be appointed by the Chair to nominate permanent officers.

The motion was carried.

The Rev. GEORGE DUFFIELD, Jr., of Pennsylvania, moved that a COMMITTEE OF FIVE be appointed by the Chair, on CREDENTIALS.

The motion was carried.

At the request of the CHAIRMAN, prayer was offered by the Rev. JOHN CHAMBERS, of Pennsylvania.

The CHAIRMAN announced the following Committee to nominate permanent officers :

Rev. E. W. JACKSON, *Pennsylvania,*
 JOHN W. OLIVER, *New York,*
 JOHN CASSELL, *England,*
 Gen. J. H. COCKE, *Virginia,*
 Hon. A. C. BARSTOW, *Rhode Island,*

MOSES MELLEN, *Massachusetts,*

E. N. HARRIS, *New Brunswick,*

I. LITTON, *Tennessee,*

S. W. HILLIARD, *New Jersey,*

JOHN B. SMITH, *Wisconsin,*

J. CAMPBELL, *South Carolina,*

Rev. T. HILL, *Maine,*

A. F. CUNNINGHAM, *District of Columbia.*

J. E. SNODGRASS, M.D., of Maryland, moved an addition to the Committee of one delegate from each State, Province, District and Territory now represented.

The motion was laid on the table.

The CHAIRMAN announced as the Committee on CREDENTIALS :

Rev. JOHN MARSH, D. D., *New York,*

C. C. LEIGH, *New York,*

THOMAS WATSON, *Pennsylvania,*

SCHUREMAN HALSTED, *New York,*

JOHN C. SIMMS, *Pennsylvania.*

PRICE WILLIAMS, Esq., of Alabama, moved the following resolutions :

Resolved, That each delegate, reporting himself as such, participate in the temporary organization.

Resolved, That in such organization of this Convention, and until regular rules are adopted, each State represented shall cast the number of votes corresponding with the number of the electoral college of such State, when a division upon a vote is called for, or a vote by States.

The resolutions were laid upon the table.

The Committees having had leave to retire, on motion of Dr. PATTON, the CHAIRMAN was invited to address the Convention.

"I am always ready, said he, to bear my testimony in favor of that great reformation, for the promotion of which this Convention has been brought together. We come here, I trust, with one heart and one mind, and having in view but one great object. We come, appreciating the solemn and melancholy truth, that an army of liquor-makers and liquor-venders are making war upon the world without pity—sparing neither age, sex, nor condition—laying waste whatsoever influences are lovely and of good report—with their banners rolled in blood, and the shrieks of murdered innocents as the music of their march. We come to inquire whether this army

shall be stopped in its desolating progress?—whether its banners shall be furled?—whether the throne of iniquity shall still prevail?—whether **INTEMPERANCE** shall continue to pour its burning curses in broader and deeper streams upon coming generations?—or whether the *moral* progress of the world shall keep pace with its material progress. We come to demand a law, the principles of which will one day be established in every civilized country of the world—when man shall no longer be permitted to destroy his fellow-man for the sake of gain, but **PROTECTION** from the traffic be enjoyed by all. The history of the past is an all-sufficient pledge for the future!”

The Committee on Credentials requested, that all delegates answering the call, should hand in their names to the committee, that their names might be entered on the roll.

On motion of **DR. MARSH**:—

Resolved, to call the roll of delegates appointed to attend, as far as reported, in order to ascertain how many are already present.

After the roll had been called about an hour, the further calling was suspended.

GEORGE W. CLARK, of New York, offered the following preamble and resolution.

Whereas, the cause of Temperance is so world-wide in its divine mission, seeking the highest good of the whole human race, therefore,

Resolved, That this Convention invite *all* the friends of humanity, without respect to age, sex, color, or condition, to participate in its deliberations, and aid in its glorious work.

The preamble and resolution were laid on the table.

The Committee to nominate permanent officers, reported as follows:

PRESIDENT.

HON. NEAL DOW, *Maine.*

VICE PRESIDENTS.

JOHN CASSELL, *England.*ISAAC PAUL, *Tennessee.*JOS. CARPENTER, *Rhode Island.*REV. D. C. JACOKES, *Michigan.*LYMAN BEECHER, D.D., *Mass.*S. D. HASTINGS, *Wisconsin.*Bishop EDMUND JANES, *N. J.*JOHN DOUGAL, *Canada.*THOMAS WATSON, *Penn.*EDWARD N. HARRIS, *N. Bruns.*SAMUEL F. CARY, *Ohio.*GEO. JEFFREY, *Scotland.*CHRISTIAN KEENER, *Maryland.*R. H. POWELL, *Alabama.*A. POULSON, *Delaware.*C. C. LATHROP, *Louisiana.*GEO. SAVAGE, *Dis. Columbia.*J. H. NEWTON, *Virginia.*JOHN M. TIMMONS, *So. Carolina.*E. H. BARRY, *Indiana.*

SECRETARIES.

REV. WM. PATTON, D.D., *N. Y.*REV. GEO. DUFFIELD, Jr., *Penn.*ISAAC J. OLIVER, *N. Y.*CLEMENT WEBSTER, *Rhode Island.*ROBERT M. FOUST, *Penn.*FRED. R. LEES, M.D., *England.*JOHN C. BECKETT, *Canada.*

TREASURER,

SCHUREMAN HALSTEAD, *New York.*

The report was adopted.

Gen. J. H. COCKE, of Virginia, and the Hon. JUDGE O'NEAL, of South Carolina, were appointed a committee to conduct the President elect to the chair, and introduce him to the convention.

This was done amid enthusiastic applause.

The President on taking the chair said—

“We are assembled in this commercial metropolis of the Western continent, to take counsel as to the best means to be adopted to carry out the principles of the mighty cause in which we have been so long engaged. When we think what this cause is, we are surprised, as well as grieved, that all wise and good men are not willing to enter upon the work with all their power. It is all important for the welfare of mankind now, as well as for their happiness in time to come. And why any are not prepared to go with the friends of Temperance in their movement for protection against

the terrible results of the traffic in intoxicating drinks, it is difficult to perceive. But from such indifference, or opposition even, we are by no means to argue anything as to the weakness of our cause. The great and good men of a nation are not always prepared at once for great and good reforms. The man who conceived the gigantic project of uniting the waters of the lakes and the Atlantic—the carrying out of which has contributed so much to the greatness and glory of New York,—at first met with nothing but ridicule and opposition. But look at his statue now, and see how all with one accord recognise his greatness! Thus it is with nearly all the schemes that have been devised by the benefactors of their race. The cause of Temperance is no exception. We have gone on steadily, and surely, and have arrived nearly at the last and crowning step of our labors. Soon will the time arrive when we can put off the armor we have worn so long, and lay aside the arms, battered and hacked in many a battle, and turn around to engage in some other work of humanity. Only let us accomplish the extermination of this evil of intemperance, and we shall open the way the more easily and successfully to exterminate others.”

The Committee on permanent officers, reported that the following gentlemen should constitute the committee for preparing the business of the Convention.

HON. J. BELTON O'NEAL, <i>S. C.</i>	REV. E. BEECHER, D.D., <i>Mass.</i>
REV. JOHN MARSH, D.D., <i>N. Y.</i>	ISAAC LITTON, <i>Tennessee.</i>
ULYSSES WARD, <i>D. of Columbia.</i>	J. WADSWORTH, <i>Ohio.</i>
REV. E. W. JACKSON, <i>Penn.</i>	PRICE WILLIAMS, <i>Alabama.</i>

HON. A. C. BARSTOW, *Rhode Island.*

The Report was adopted.

REV. E. W. JACKSON, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution on permanent organization, which was referred to the Business Committee.

The resolution of Mr. CLARK which had been laid on the table, was also referred to the same committee.

On motion of Rev. A. HYDE, of Vermont, the Business Committee were ordered to report some general rules for the direction of the Convention.

The Business Committee reported the following resolution by Mr. JACKSON.

Resolved, That a committee of one delegate from each district,

territory, state, province and nation represented in this Convention, report a plan of uniform and permanent organization for future action.

The resolution was adopted.

On motion of Rev. R. M. CHIPMAN, of Connecticut :

Resolved, That during the future meetings of the Convention, the platform be occupied only by the Officers of the Convention, and such other persons as the presiding officer may invite.

On motion of J. BLACKMER, of New York :

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed to collect and condense in the most convenient form for circulation, statistics, showing the condition and progress of Temperance in the different countries here represented, and the methods employed by the friends of Temperance in those countries, for the suppression of the traffic in intoxicating drinks.

Referred to the Business Committee.

On motion of the Hon. SAMUEL F. CARY, of Ohio :

Resolved, That this Convention fully appreciate the value, and the absolute necessity of the co-operation of our wives, our mothers, and our sisters, in the great and holy cause of Temperance ; but they are of opinion that the public platform of discussion is not the appropriate sphere of woman.

The Business Committee reported a number of subjects to be considered, and committees to be appointed thereon by the Chair.

The Report was adopted.

The same Committee also reported the following rules for the direction of the Convention.

1. The Convention shall sit on each day from 9 A.-M. to 1 P. M., and shall at each morning sitting be opened with prayer.
2. No member shall speak more than twice on any question, nor more than ten minutes without leave of the Convention.
3. The name of every speaker shall be announced as he rises to speak, and every speaker shall address himself to the Chair.
4. The Convention shall be governed by the usual parliamentary rules.

The report was adopted.

Adjourned to 7½ o'clock, P. M.

EVENING SITTING.

The Convention met according to adjournment.

The PRESIDENT took the Chair, in the presence of an immense assembly of spectators, and was warmly applauded.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. THOMAS P. HUNT, of Pennsylvania.

The PRESIDENT then introduced to the audience the Rev. RUFUS W. CLARK, of Mass., who spoke on the moral aspects of the Temperance Reform, and more particularly of the Maine Law.

Mr. COLBURN, of Massachusetts, assisted by Mr. E. HOWE, Jr., of New York, at the piano, sang a Temperance song.

Hon. SAMUEL F. CARY spoke on the inefficiency of moral suasion, and the necessity of LAW, as a means of protection from the traffic in intoxicating drinks.

The Rev. Dr. Patton, of New York, extended a welcome to the foreign delegations, and introduced them to the audience. He was responded to by JOHN CASSELL, Esq., of London, delegate from the National Temperance Society of England. Mr. CASSELL was received with enthusiastic applause. Mr. CASSELL spoke on the encouraging progress of the cause of Temperance in England, and on the drinking usages of society there that oppose it. He hoped that the day was not far distant when America and England would both have the Maine Law.

After another song by Mr. COLBURN, the PRESIDENT announced the adjournment of the Convention, until to-morrow, at 9 A. M.

SECOND DAY.

MORNING SITTING.

The Convention met according to adjournment, the Hon. NEAL Dow in the Chair.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. THEODORE L. CUYLER, of New Jersey.

The minutes of September 6th, were read and approved.

The PRESIDENT announced the following Committees on Subjects, recommended by the business Committee.

I. *On the duties of Temperance men at the present time, at the*

Ballot-box:—HON. SAMUEL F. CARY, Ohio; Dr. J. MILLER, New York; LEONARD JEWELL, Pennsylvania.

II. *On the political economy of the Maine Law, as seen in its operations and results*:—REV. E. W. JACKSON, Pennsylvania; W. H. BURLEIGH, Esq., New York; Rev. A. W. McCCLURE, New Jersey.

III. *On any peculiar difficulties that may lie in the way of progress*:—REV. GEORGE DUFFIELD, Jr., Pennsylvania; Rev. R. S. CRAMPTON, New York; C. B. LINES, Connecticut.

IV. *To prepare and report an Address to all manufacturers and venders of intoxicating drinks*:—CHRISTIAN KEENER, Esq., Maryland; Hon. J. B. O'NEAL, South Carolina; J. J. KNOX, New York.

V. *To prepare and report an Address to all Christian Governments, for the protection of their subjects against the agents of intemperance*:—REV. RUFUS W. CLARK, Massachusetts; Hon. E. D. CULVER, New York; PRICE WILLIAMS, Esq., Alabama.

VI. *To prepare and report an Address to all Ministers and Churches, as set to form the public conscience and the public heart, inviting them to active co-operation in our great work, and to seek earnestly the helping hand of heaven upon all our labors*:—REV. EDWARD BEECHER, D. D., of Massachusetts; I. LITTON, Tennessee; JAMES TUPPER, South Carolina.

VI. *To prepare and report an Address to young men in every country, exhorting them to gird on the harness, and take the sword against all that corrupts and destroys*:—REV. THEODORE L. CUYLER, New York; R. M. FOUST, Penn.; WILLIAM RICHARDSON, New York.

The PRESIDENT also announced the following *Committee on Permanent Organization*:—

REV. E. W. JACKSON, <i>Penn.</i>	JARED PERKINS, <i>New Hampshire.</i>
HENRY SUMNER, <i>S. C.</i>	CHAS. WHITNEY, <i>Dist. Col.</i>
REV. D. C. JACOKES, <i>Mich.</i>	L. H. NORWOOD, <i>N. C.</i>
— VENRAGEN, <i>Ohio.</i>	J. HALL, <i>Indiana.</i>
REV. R. M. HATFIELD, <i>N. Y.</i>	I. LITTON, <i>Tennessee.</i>
ROBERT ALLYN, <i>R. I.</i>	CYRUS BRIGGS, <i>Wisconsin.</i>
REV. EDWARD BEECHER, D. D., <i>Mass.</i>	REV. WM. SCOTT, <i>Canada.</i>
E. N. HARRIS, <i>N. B.</i>	REV. GEO. JEFFREYS, <i>Scotland.</i>
JOHN LONG, <i>Virginia.</i>	A. POULSON, <i>Delaware.</i>
CHRISTIAN KEENER, <i>Md.</i>	ALVA HATCH, <i>Conn.</i>

GEO. P. REX, *New Jersey.*M. M. NORTON, *Georgia.*Rev. T. HILL, *Maine.*PRICE WILLIAMS, *Ala.*GEO. W. NOYES, *Vermont.*

The Rev. Dr. PATTON read the following letters from distinguished gentlemen, who had not been able to attend the Convention :—

(1.)

From Moses Grant, Esq.

"BOSTON, Sept. 2, 1853.

"*Dear Sir* :—I have duly received the circular on the World's Temperance Convention, in which we all feel deeply interested, and pray for its success. I have *not* been in my usual health, and fear I shall not be present, unless stronger, and the weather cooler at the time. With much to encourage us to persevere,

"I subscribe myself,

"Your friend,

"M. GRANT."

To the Sec. of the Com. of Arrangements.

(2.)

From the British National Temperance Society.

"LONDON, August 23d, 1853.

"To the Committee of Arrangements for the World's }
 Temperance Convention, New York, Sept. 6th. }

"*Gentlemen* :—The Committee of the National Temperance Society, have sincere pleasure in accrediting the bearer, JOHN CASSELL, Esq., of London, as their delegate and representative at the great Convention, now so near at hand, and in commending him to your fraternal confidence and regard.

"For a succession of years, Mr. CASSELL has energetically employed the power of the living voice, and yet greater power of the periodical press, to diffuse among the British people, the knowledge and practice of Temperance principles, and in this particular endeavor has enjoyed an encouraging measure of success. He is intimately acquainted with the history of the Temperance cause in this country, and also with the subject of total abstinence, in its diversified relations to all other subjects of great social and moral moment. But you will especially rejoice to learn, that he entirely sympathizes with the peculiar interest taken by the religious community of the United States, in the progress of the Temperance re-

form, as identified with the promotion of Christian objects, and the world-wide spread of 'pure and undefiled religion.'

"We rely upon Mr. CASSELL's business experience, and ability, to furnish the Convention with acceptable assistance in the discharge of its important practical duties; and with earnest desire, that a fulness of Divine blessing may descend, and remain upon the conveners, conductors, and members of the forthcoming Convention, believe me to remain, in behalf of the Committee of the National Temperance Society,

"Your faithful friend and servant,

"DAWSON B. BURNS,

"*Secretary.*"

(3.)

From the Glasgow Temperance League.

"GLASGOW, 19th August, 1853.

"REV. JOHN MARSH, D.D.

"*Rev. and Dear Sir:*—The Directors of the Scottish Temperance League, desire me to inform you that they have appointed the Rev. GEO. JEFFREY, minister of the United Presbyterian Church, London Road, Glasgow, to represent the League at the World's Temperance Convention, to be held in the City of New York, on the 6th of September.

"Mr. JEFFREY has been a thoroughly consistent and active Temperance reformer, since the commencement of the movement in this country, and is eminently qualified to advocate its claims, as well as to give an accurate report of its progress.

"The Directors sincerely trust that the approaching Convention may be a decidedly effective one, and that it may tend to advance the great cause of Temperance, not only in your own country, but throughout the world. With feelings of sincere respect, and with my best wishes for your welfare,

"I am,

"Yours, faithfully,

"ROBERT ROE."

(4.)

From the Hon. Thomas Williams, late Chief Justice of Connecticut.

"HARTFORD, Sept. 3d, 1853.

"THE REV. JOHN MARSH, D.D.

"*Dear Sir:*—Yours of the 29th inst., inviting me to attend the World's Temperance Convention, was received on the 2d inst., and

it is not for want of interest on the subject, if I should not be with you.

"The object in view, is one that demands the sympathy and co-operation of every friend of humanity. The cause of Temperance is the cause of the world. Good men may differ as to the best means to promote it, but every philanthropist must be desirous of doing something to advance it.

"The most important Legislative measure as yet adopted, has been the Maine Law, so called; and until the opponents of this law can propose something more efficacious, its leading principle, PROHIBITION, ought to be the watch-word of every friend of Temperance. This law may not have accomplished all that was desired, (and what law has not been violated?) but I will venture to say, that this law has, in the short time of its existence, done more for the suppression of intemperance, and the crimes connected with it, than the whole train of laws licensing and regulating the direful traffic.

"I therefore advocate a prohibitory law, and believe confidently that there is remaining among us enough of the spirit of those who prevented the landing of tea in Boston, to see to the executing of such a law.

"I am, very respectfully, yours,

"THOS. S. WILLIAMS."

(5.)

From Prof. C. E. Stowe.

"THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, ANDOVER,

"MASS., Sept. 2d, 1853.

"REV. JNO. MARSH, D.D.

"*My Dear Sir* :—The great Temperance Convention occurs during the week of our anniversary and examinations, so that I shall not be able to attend it. This I very much regret, for now is the time when every one who can add any, even the slightest, impetus to the temperance movement, is bound to do it, at whatever personal inconvenience or sacrifice. Now is the crisis. Intemperance has been so far brought under, that this is the last time with drunkard-makers and drunkards; and with them it is a conflict of life and death, and that immediate. Of course the struggle will be a desperate one; but it is a struggle on their part just like drunkenness itself—disagreeable, foul-mouthed, sprawling, wrangling, fighting, stumbling. The temperance men have only to hold steadily on, to secure the ground as they gain it, and continually gain more, and

their opponents will soon be past the power of exertion. Not only our own country, but Europe also, is depending on our present efforts. Our example has aroused the good people of Great Britain. They are beginning to see that there is one way, and only one, to avert the curse; they see that way is the American way, the way of *total abstinence* and *utter prohibition*. They are looking at us with admiration, and yet with doubt. If we succeed, they will follow suit; if we fail, they will scarcely have the courage to try.

"Everything is depending on right and efficient action for the present moment.

"Truly yours,
"C. E. STOWE."

(6.)

From Chancellor Walworth.

"SPRINGFIELD, MASS., Sept. 3d, 1853.

"*Rev. and Dear Sir:*—I regret to be obliged to inform you that it will be impossible for me to attend the World's Temperance Convention, to be held next week. I am, at the request of the President, attending as one of a board of civilians and military men, making certain inquiries relative to the superintendence of the United States armories at this place and at Harper's Ferry, which will still occupy our attention for several weeks. I trust, however, there will be a general attendance at your Convention of the friends of the poor inebriates and their suffering families, and that the most beneficial and efficient plans may be devised, to prevent that withering, curse which a righteous God has pronounced upon the drunkard-makers, from falling upon the heads of any more of our fellow-citizens.

"Yours, with respect and esteem,
"R. H. WALWORTH,
"Pres't of Am. Temp. Union.

"REV. JOHN MARSH."

(7.)

From George Cruikshanks, of London.

"48 MORNINGTON PLACE, LONDON,
"August 12th, 1853.

"*My Dear Sir:*—When I tell you that I have had a dear, good mother suffering in a severe illness for some months past, and who departed this life on Wednesday last, the 10th inst., I am sure you will pardon me for any seeming neglect to yourself, or indifference

to the cause, in not answering your letter of the 29th of June last, inviting me, in the name of the committee, to the World's Temperance Convention, to be held in New York on the 6th of September next. It would, indeed, have afforded me much pleasure to have been present upon this great occasion, but it is impossible for me to spare so much time as would be required for the purpose. The truth is, I have so much to do in the *old* country, that I fear I shall never be at liberty to pay a visit to the *new*. But, although not with you in person, I shall be with you in spirit, for I am fully alive to the noble and mighty efforts which my American brethren have made in this great and holy cause of Temperance; and my heart throbs with delight when I think Americans and Britons are now fighting, not, thank God, against each other, and which I trust they never will again, but against *one common* enemy, the enemy of mankind, over whom, with the blessing of the Almighty, they will, I hope, ultimately obtain a glorious victory.

"There is a fine old picture by one of the old masters, representing the Archangel Michael trampling under foot and chaining down the arch-fiend. Let us keep this grand subject constantly in mind, and never rest satisfied until *we have trodden under foot and chained down forever that arch-fiend, strong drink.*

"With my best thanks to the Committee for the honor they have done me by the invitation, and with my most hearty and warmest wishes for the success of the Convention, as well as to all my American friends,

"I am, my dear sir,

"Yours very truly,

"GEO. CRUIKSHANKS.

"REV. JOHN MARSH, D.D."

The Hon. JUDGE O'NEAL presented the following report.

The Committee to prepare business, to whom was referred a resolution on the manner of voting in this body, and a resolution as to delegates in the preliminary meeting, recommend that the two following rules be adopted.

1. On all questions in which a vote by States is demanded by a majority of the delegates present, each State shall vote according to the number of their Senators or Representatives, and the Kingdom of Great Britain and the Provinces shall be represented each by

every delegate therefrom who may be present, and each of their votes shall be counted.

2. When a vote is not demanded by a majority, all questions shall be decided by a majority of the delegates present.

The other resolution is regarded as suspended by the action of the Convention.

The report, after some discussion, was laid on the table.

The Rev. JOHN MARSH, D.D., on behalf of the Business Committee, read a series of resolutions for the consideration of the Convention, recommending them for their adoption, as embodying their mind, will and purpose, in relation to the great enterprise in which they were engaged. (See page 40.)

Mr. CUNNINGHAM, of D. C., moved the acceptance of the Report and the adoption of the first resolution.

JOHN DOUGAL, Esq., of Montreal, took the floor, and addressed the Convention in an interesting manner. He presented the cause in Canada as in a prosperous condition, and expressed strong hopes of its being soon favored with a Maine Law.

Much confusion having arisen in the hall, and it being suspected that many persons were voting who were not members of the Convention,

On motion of Rev. J. W. DALE, of Pennsylvania:

Resolved, That the Hall be cleared, in order to ascertain who are delegates.

After the hall had been cleared, the roll of officers was then called, and the platform re-occupied. The members having been admitted in a similar manner, the Convention was called to order by the President.

On motion of Hon. A. C. BARSTOW, of Rhode Island:

Resolved, That all business before the house at the time of the interruption, be laid upon the table.

On motion of J. BLACKMER, of New York:

Resolved, That one hour of each Morning Session, be devoted to hearing reports from each State, Territory and country, here represented, giving information of the actual condition and prospects of the Temperance cause in those places.

The Hon. A. C. BARSTOW, of Rhode Island, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Credentials be directed to furnish tickets as evidence of membership, to all persons enrolled as

delegates to this Convention,—excepting those whose credentials were this morning presented by Wendell Phillips, from a Society of Ladies and others in New York city, which Society, it is understood, was organized last evening, and which delegates belonged not to New York, but in other parts of the land. And, that at the future business meetings of this Convention, none but such delegates, so certified, be admitted to the floor of the house.

While this resolution was under discussion, the children for whose Temperance celebration the Hall had been engaged for the afternoon, began to enter, and the Convention adjourned to 7½ P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention was called to order by the President, at half-past seven o'clock.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. HIRAM GREGG, of New York.

Addresses were delivered to the immense audience by Dr. LEES, England; Rev. SAMUEL WOLCOTT, Rhode Island; and Rev. THOMAS P. HUNT, Pennsylvania.

Adjourned until 9 A. M., to-morrow.

THIRD DAY.

MORNING SESSION.

Sept. 8th.

The President took the Chair at nine o'clock, and called the Convention to order.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. JOHN KENNEDY, D.D., New York.

The minutes of September 7th, were read.

On motion of the Hon. SAMUEL HOAR, of Massachusetts:

Resolved, That the credentials of Wendell Phillips, and other delegates from the same association, be returned to the Committee on Credentials for their investigation.

The unfinished business was suspended, and the Hon. SAMUEL F. CARY, of Ohio, offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That inasmuch as this Convention has been interrupted

in its proceedings by a faction of disorganizers, assembled in New York city for this purpose, and whose design is to involve the cause of Temperance, world-wide in its popularity, with their peculiar notions on topics not connected with the Temperance reform, it becomes a duty we owe to ourselves and the world, to avow distinctly, that our great and only purpose is to prohibit the manufacture and traffic of intoxicating liquors as a beverage; and we solemnly protest against, and will resist every effort from any quarter to involve this with any other question, moral, social, political, or religious.

Resolved, That the common usages of society have excluded woman from the public platform, and, whether right or wrong, it is not our province now to determine; but we will conform our action during the present Convention to public usage, and exclude females from participating in the public discussions of this Convention.

The resolutions were adopted.

On motion of Rev. T. P. HUNT, of Pennsylvania, Mr. BOOTH had leave to make a statement to the Convention.

The Rev. THEODORE F. CUYLER, New Jersey, on behalf of the Committee to prepare an Address to Young Men, reported as follows:

An Appeal to the Young Men of the Age.

Five and twenty years ago, the men to whom this appeal is addressed were in their cradles, or were lisping their first lessons at a mother's knee. But during the next quarter of this century the moral destiny of the world depends upon them. The strong hands of the veterans are, one by one, palsied by the touch of age. The voices that have rung out for God and truth are slowly passing into the harmonies of a better world. Upon *your* shoulders the ark of reform is henceforth to rest—in your hands the torch of human progress is to be borne onward.

Among the sacred trusts bequeathed to your charge is the Temperance Reformation. It owns an existence no longer than yours. Thirty years ago, this movement was restricted to a few earnest spirits, who, farther up the mount of progress than their fellows, had caught the rays of the early dawn before it had gilded the plains below. The first national organization against alcohol was established in 1826. Since then, the history of the Temperance reform has been a history of healthy *progress*—the steady movement from the unknown, out into the known and the well-established. The first

local society, with its primitive pledge against the use of ardent spirits alone—the subsequent adoption of the total abstinence principle—the Washingtonian movement—the formation of beneficial orders like the Sons of Temperance—the creation of political “Alliances”—and the enactment of laws for the entire prohibition of the deadly traffic, are but the successive stages of a mighty revolution, each related to the other, and each looking to a common end. An abstract principle once confined to a few sagacious minds, has since walked into the halls of legislation, and in five sovereign states it now sits upon the bench of justice, crowned with the majesty of LAW.

The God of Love has stood by the history of this reform from its cradle, and has guided it onward through its most critical periods. To the young men of our time it is committed, both as a trial, and as a trust. What is it that God and humanity demand of us? What is the great question for our practical solution? Unless we greatly err, that question simply is—Shall we, by Jehovah’s help, destroy the traffic in intoxicating poisons, or shall they destroy us? Shall we lay alcohol in *his* grave, or permit him to lay a myriad of our comrades in their own? Shall we consent to have the most brilliant intellects among us still longer extinguished? Shall we permit the fair bride of to-day to become the desolate widow of to-morrow? Shall we stand idly by, and see the noblest of our brotherhood go down to darkness and the worm? Shall we suffer this monster wrong to fling its hideous shadow athwart the rays that fall from Calvary itself? Or shall we, hand to hand, join in the death-grapple with the hydra? The destiny of millions hangs upon our answer.

The determination of this question demands great plainness of speech, as well as earnestness in action. Let us learn to speak right out. The press that is silent on this topic, deserves a place in the cellars of Herculaneum. The legislator who has not studied the code of “prohibition,” is unworthy of the seat he encumbers. The orator is to point his shafts, the voter is to aim his ballots, and the philanthropist is to direct his prayerful efforts straight towards this, as the grand moral question of the age.

In this warfare for humanity we “have need of patience.” Wilberforce toiled through one whole generation before the British Parliament declared the slave-trade to be a piracy. Opinions grow slowly. Let us put our trust in truth rather than in majorities. The “prohibitory law” movement was not long ago in a minority of one; but the Lord of Hosts stood with that man, and together

they were an overmatch for all that were against them. Galileo, with his telescope, and Columbus, with his compass, each stood up against the world, but they both, at last, brought over the whole world to their positions. May it not be also that before this century closes, the law of Maine may become the law of Christendom? We have learned from the past not to be intimidated by the opposition of numbers. Popular sentiment breaks forth to-day, like a mountain torrent, and swells into sudden inundations, but to-morrow the channel is dry as summer dust. Truth, on the other hand, is like the unsounded ocean, where deep calleth unto deep at the voice of Jehovah. "And if the night of ignorance or prejudice comes down to veil it for a time, it is still there, beating on with the same victorious pulse, and waiting for the day."

Comrades in this glorious warfare! We are compassed about with a great cloud of witnesses. Humanity beckons us onward. We tread upon the dust of heroes as we advance. White-robed Love, floating in mid-air before us, leads us to the conflict. The shouts of the ransomed are in our tents, and the voice of praise makes music amid our banners.

Let us press forward with our age. Let us weave a burnished link in the history of our century. Let us lie down to our rest nearer the goal of human perfection. Let us find in our toils an ever-exciting stimulus—an ever fresh delight. So shall our later annals "be written in the characters of a millennial glory. So shall our posterity be cheered by that sun which shall shine with a sevenfold lustre, as the light of seven days."

Though we were but two or three,
 Sure of triumph we should be.
 We our promised land shall see,
 Though the way seem long.
 Every fearless word we speak
 Makes Sin's stronghold's bend and creak.
 Wickedness is always weak,
 But truth is young and strong.

T. L. CUYLER,	} <i>Committee.</i>
ROBERT M. FOUST,	
W. RICHARDSON.	

The Rev. GEORGE DUFFIELD, Jr., of Pennsylvania, on behalf of the committee on the peculiar difficulties in the way of progress, presented the following report and resolutions.

The Committee to whom was assigned the third item of the report on subjects, viz.:

"Peculiar Difficulties that lie in the way of Progress,"

Would respectfully report as follows :

THE history of the Temperance cause, thus far, has been one of *progress*. The thorough discussion of the pledge against ardent spirit, prepared the way for that of *total abstinence* from all that can intoxicate. This second pledge was the precursor of the Washingtonian movement, which has since subsided into so many efficient *organizations*. In proportion as these organizations have increased in strength and numbers, their power has been brought to bear upon the *license question*. And this question, after passing through a great variety of phases, has at length attained its full and perfect development in the MAINE LAW.

The history of the cause of Temperance, has also been that of *progress in the face of difficulties*. We may lay it down as a principle, long since and abundantly established in human experience, that the world, so long as it retains its present constitution, never will advance itself. It must be advanced by strenuous and unremitting efforts, or it will either remain where it is, or grow worse and worse until the end. The natural tendency of things is downward; and against this tendency, temperance, like that religion of which it forms an essential part, always has, now has, and ever *will* have, to contend.

The cause has had to contend with human depravity, in the specific form of intemperance, further invested with the *power of habit*. The force of *example*, too, has greatly impeded its progress. So has the serious *disagreement* that from time to time has arisen among its friends, as to the best principles on which it ought to be conducted. Above all, it has ever found in its way the *cupidity* of man. That love of money which is the root of all evil, is the very *tap-root* of the traffic which we are now endeavoring to destroy.

But while these are obstacles to the cause of Temperance in general, there are also some difficulties, as the report seems to intimate, in the way of the progress of the Maine Law in particular.

1. The first is *ignorance* of the nature of the law. The only

idea that thousands of our fellow-citizens still have of this law, is that of a sumptuary law, and one that invades and violates the sanctity of home. This is the representation given of it by its enemies, and the friends of the law must be as vigilant as its enemies, or the public sentiment will be founded in error.

2. The second obstacle, and one that in many parts of our own country is almost omnipotent, is *prejudice*. Instead of being allowed like any other cause, to stand simply on its own merits, the Maine Law is identified with a thousand other things, with which it has necessarily no connection whatever.

3. A third obstacle is the conduct of *unscrupulous politicians* in reference to it. To-day they use it to carry out personal and party purposes. To-morrow they either, for the same, ignore it, or are equally violent in their opposition. Changes in public sentiment, thus produced, are disastrous in the extreme.

4. A fourth obstacle is the apparent *impossibility of executing the Law*. Multitudes of those who would be its advocates, if this difficulty were removed, have yet to learn, that experience teaches us, that laws which operate on *things*, are more cheerfully obeyed, and far more easily enforced, than those which come in direct collision with *persons*. The law of prohibition avoids this personal collision, coming in direct contact with the thing sold, not the seller.

5. A very serious objection, and one that seems to give some countenance to the proceeding, is the *partial enforcement of the law* in some of the States in which it has been passed. It is all important, that the friends of the law should be able to distinguish between the friction incidental to the machinery, and the machinery itself; and especially that the information be widely disseminated, that will enable them thus to distinguish.

6. Still another difficulty is the doctrine that has been inculcated of late, that to shut up the grog-shop, will make more drinking at home. To say the least, this has yet to be proved.

In accordance with these sentiments, your Committee beg leave to offer the following resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, That the cause of Temperance in its original and legitimate relations, is equally above sect, as it is above party, and that it is no other than the great cause of Humanity itself.

2. *Resolved*, That it is alike according to the dictates of common sense, and the experience of the world at large, that the platform of this cause should be confined to as few and simple principles as possible.

3. *Resolved*, That it is injurious to any cause when it is made to subserve ulterior and subordinate purposes,—party or personal.

4. *Resolved*, That they are traitors to the cause of humanity, who endeavor to subvert one cause, in order to advance what they consider to be another.

5. *Resolved*, That this Convention, as they would not put the shadow back ten degrees upon the dial, and jeopard important elections in different parts of the land, feel now called upon to take a last and desperate stand, and by a strong and determined arm, lift once more this glorious cause, high and far above associations that are as uncalled for, as they are ruinous.

6. *Resolved*, That the cause of Temperance is a question entirely separate and apart from the questions of "WOMAN'S RIGHTS," "ABOLITION," "LAND REFORM," or any other, and that it must stand or fall upon its own merits.

GEORGE DUFFIELD, Jr., <i>Penn.</i>	} <i>Committee.</i>
R. S. CRAMPTON, <i>N. Y.</i>	
C. B. LINES, <i>Conn.</i>	

After some discussion, the report and resolutions were adopted.

Rev. RUFUS W. CLARKE, of Massachusetts, on behalf of the Committee to prepare an address to all Christian governments, reported as follows:

Address from the World's Temperance Convention, held in New York, September, 1853, to the Governments of the Earth.

THE sacredness of our cause, the great interests involved in its issues, and the earnest attention which it is exciting in the public mind, prompt us to address you. Assembled in Convention to give new stimulus to the Temperance Reformation, and to kindle with fresh ardor its friends in this community, we desire to reach you by the force of our opinions, and secure your earnest coöperation in the noblest and most urgent philanthropic enterprise of modern times.

God, in his providence, has placed in our hands an instrument the most effective ever wielded against the monster, Intemperance. All former measures we may regard as so many voices crying in the wilderness of this mighty evil, prepare ye the way for a prohibitory law. Moral efforts, and the diffusion of information in regard to the extent and enormity of the evils of the rum traffic, were indispensable to create the power to secure and sustain this legal enactment. And, as in the history of the past, we have seen that the mightiest reformations are often brought to a successful triumph by the simplest means; so in this, in a season of darkness and discour-

agement, we have beheld one arise, before unknown to fame, who, by securing the passage of a simple law, has in his own State broken up the haunts of this vice, rolled back the swelling tide of temptation, restored to wretched homes peace and happiness, taken the curse from a father's lips, and the fiend-like spirit from a husband's breast, and demonstrated to the world what can be done by the force of public opinion embodied in law. We make no extravagant utterance when we say that what Newton was to science—what Fulton was to progress—what Washington was to true liberty—Neal Dow is to the Temperance Reformation. The work which he has wrought has already entered as an element into the civilization of the nineteenth century, and will advance with the progress of that civilization in all lands.

Archimedes said, "Give me a spot upon which to rest my lever, and I will move the world." In a prohibitory law we have the fulcrum, and all that we wait for in this country and in Europe is the lever of public opinion with which to move the world from the darkness, and wretchedness, and carnage of the chief of vices, and lift it into the sunlight, beauty, and purity of Temperance. And we are confident of ultimate success, because the God of virtue, purity and religion, is with us. The conflict with adverse powers may be protracted and severe. Our foes may be numerous—may be entrenched in a thousand citadels—may be sustained by a vast multitude who are under the dominion of appetite; yet in the movements of Divine Providence we hear the trumpet's blast calling the Temperance hosts to a quicker march, and thrilling them with new zeal to assail the strongholds of the enemy.

In seeking your coöperation, we are impelled by the enormity and aggravated character of the evil which we are laboring to suppress. Words lose their force when we attempt to describe it; language breaks down under the weight of the sufferings and crimes which it occasions. Images, epithets, the most comprehensive and intense utterances, fail to set forth the evil in its true light. Under statistical reports there are living forms of degradation and sorrow, which, should they appear before us, would fill the mind with horror. Even the dealer in alcoholic drinks could not view his own work, if fully revealed to him without staggering. His countenance would be blanched with the paleness of a corpse—his heart would beat with fearful rapidity—with trembling limbs and quivering lips

he would plead to be released from the view even at the price of his avarice.

All must allow that so far as the evil has power, it takes away a man's health, and leaves him diseased; takes away his human feelings, and leaves him a wild beast; takes away his religion, and makes him a scoffing atheist; takes away his manhood, and leaves him a degraded outcast. It robs, by its tempting power, the industrious of their hard earnings; it burdens cities and nations with enormous taxation; it produces every crime in the catalogue of human wickedness; it swamps every virtue, every tender tie and noble feeling of the human heart. All the commandments in the Decalogue and precepts in the Bible are swallowed up in this great maelstrom of vice. It is more destructive to human life than war, famine, pestilence and fire combined. It sends its victims to the grave in far greater numbers than the legions of Cæsar ever fell upon the battle-field, or the armies of Napoleon were ever sacrificed to his cruel ambition. At this moment we are appalled by the ravages of the yellow fever, and by the frequent railroad and steamboat disasters; yet all these are of but little account compared with the ravages of this terrible vice. It would require six hundred Norwalk disasters every year to equal the number of deaths annually produced by the rum traffic. The yellow fever is confined to certain cities and localities. But this plague spreads over Christendom. There is scarcely a town, village or family, that has not furnished its victims. Its funeral processions are constantly moving, and at this hour thirty thousand of the citizens of the United States are in a course of preparation to be offered up as sacrifices to this cruel Moloch during the coming year.

We appeal to those who occupy the seat of authority throughout the civilized world, and ask how long should so gigantic an evil be permitted to curse society? How long must the wailings of orphans and the agonizing cries of widows be heard in every city, and the dearest interests of humanity be sacrificed to a burning avarice? How long must this monster be retained in the midst of the light, intelligence and virtue of this nineteenth century? Is it not time that, instead of man, God's image, lying in the gutter, that rum should take its turn to lie there? Is it not time, while we are devising means in other departments to protect and prolong human life, that efforts be made to clear our skies from the storm-clouds of

this calamity, and avert the lightning flashes from the thousands of homes that are liable to be struck ?

The provisions of the law to which your attention is respectfully solicited, contain no new principles of legislation, but only such as are acted upon in every civilized community. The right of society to protect the health, property and lives of its citizens, by legal enactments, is recognised by every government, legislature and court in Christendom. It cannot be disputed without assailing the basis upon which society rests. It extends, according to the opinions of the most eminent jurists, not only to the enactment of general laws for self-protection, the execution of penalties, the appointment of a police, and the raising of armies for suppressing rebellion or resisting foreign invaders, but to every thing that tends to injure society.

This principle is acted upon in the laws which are passed against gambling, lotteries, Sabbath-breaking, counterfeiting money, smuggling, the storage of gunpowder, the exposure and sale of demoralizing prints, and any business that endangers the public health or morals. We do not depend upon the influence of moral suasion to protect society against these evils. We do not go to the gambler, and appeal to his conscience, his humanity, his regard for the public welfare. We do not plead with the incendiary, and portray before him the suffering which he occasions, depicting in vivid colors the horrors of a midnight conflagration. We do not depend upon public meetings, speeches and the force of mere argument, to prevent men from stealing, or forging, or uttering slander. Society decrees that these evils shall not be permitted. It employs its whole force to annihilate them ; it does not admit for a moment the plan of regulating them. Governments do not license annually, out of regard to public depravity, so many incendiaries, or thieves, or counterfeiters, or dealers in tainted meat. All, therefore, that we contend for, is the application of this principle of legislation to the evils of Intemperance, which is applied to other and lesser evils. And we are confident that as civilization advances, and humanity gains over barbarity, and the iron chains of a degrading avarice fall from the hearts of men, that a statute, similar in its aims to the Maine Law, will be adopted by every nation that is free to enact and enforce its own laws. And we believe that the time has come when a holy alliance should be formed by the governments of the world against their common foe, the rum traffic. The trumpet blasts to arouse

the nations should be sounded from every hill top, and echoed in every valley. The hosts should be marshaled upon every plain, and the war should be one of extermination. None but a Waterloo victory should induce the friends of Temperance to lay down their arms and retire from the field.

The extent to which liquors are drugged, and the basest compounds sold under the names of wine, brandy, &c., is a feature of this traffic which should excite universal indignation and abhorrence. As though alcohol itself were not a sufficiently violent poison, it is mixed with deadly drugs, and thus distributed through the community. Liquors thus prepared are sold with a full knowledge that they will rapidly increase the thirst for strong drink, undermine the health, and fill the mind with indescribable wretchedness. The slave-trader can do no worse with his victims than these men do with those who fall into their grasp. The unholy inquisitor cannot invent more exquisite tortures for the unfortunate inmates of his prison, than these men invent for the poor drunkard, whom they lash to the rack of the *delirium tremens*, and pass through the horrors of one dark dungeon after another in his passage to an ignominious grave. Such stupendous wickedness should arouse to the most decisive action every one who has not lost all sense of right, in whose heart the last spark of humanity has not become extinguished. Rulers, legislators, philanthropists and Christians of every name, should unite in a crusade, to rescue the interests of society from the power of this traffic.

It is almost needless to add that with the success of the Temperance cause is connected every philanthropic and Christian movement of our times. In every advance that is made, we suppress crime, prepare the way for the spread of the gospel, and move forward the civilization of the world. We stimulate with fresh zeal the embattled hosts who have enlisted in the sacred cause of enthroning the King of kings over the nations, and securing to them the blessings of his everlasting reign.

Can you desire greater honor than that of being instrumental in the accomplishment of so noble a work? Can purer or nobler aspirations fill your souls than those which prompt you to stay the ravages of the chief of vices, deliver thousands from a bondage which is the nearest akin to death, and prepare the way for the universal triumph of virtue and religion.

Commending you to the God of Heaven, we earnestly pray that

He will graciously aid you in the struggle, and grant you a complete victory. And we close by recommending to you, one and all, the adoption of the following sentiment: "Sink or swim, live or die, survive or perish, I give my heart and hand to the enactment and execution of the principles of the Maine Law throughout the world."

RUFUS W. CLARKE,
Chairman of the Committee.

The Rev. A. W. McCCLURE, of New Jersey, on behalf of the Committee to whom was referred the economy of the Maine Law, reported as follows:

The Committee to whom was referred the subject of the Economy of the Maine Law, present the following Report:

WE may speak of the economy of this law in its influence upon the pecuniary wealth of the State, or what is called *political* economy; or as a legal and moral economy for the redress and prevention of a great social evil.

Its effects upon the *material* interests of the country might be ascertained statistically. It is not needful, just here, to enumerate the millions of gallons of intoxicating drinks annually consumed, and the actual cost of the same; nor the burdens of taxation for the relief of pauperism and the punishment of crime, brought upon the public by intemperance; nor to estimate approximately the amount of loss it occasions by wasting the property and paralyzing the industry of vast masses of the people. These calculations have been often made, and no man of sense will compute the values annually drank out of existence and annihilated, at fewer millions of dollars than are yearly dug from the mines of Australia and California together.

The Maine Law aims to stop this frightful absorption of wealth, thus "swilled by the wild and wasteful ocean" of Intemperance. It aims to add these squandered millions to the productive capital, and to the resources for improvement and enjoyment of this great nation. We are not so sanguine as to expect that it will perfectly and instantly secure this glorious result. The sensual habits and passions of large bodies of the people, both home-born and foreign-born, are not to be overcome in a day. Nor is the covetous greed

of a huge array of rich capitalists and unprincipled traffickers to be corrected forthwith by a single act of legislation. All laws which are not a dead letter, will be broken, more or less, just so far as they contravene the passions or interests of numerous individuals. When we take into account the strength of the drunkard's appetite, and the craft of the drunkard-maker's avarice, there is no ground for the opinion that this law, where it is administered with ordinary fidelity and energy, is more violated, in proportion, than any other wholesome statute. From all such places, it is proved by ample returns, that while it depopulates the jails, and thins out the crowded alms-houses, it replenishes the pockets of the industrious poor, and augments the comforts of the productive classes. We are, therefore, confident that wherever the Maine Law shall have been sustained and enforced for a series of years, in any region, it will not only effect an increased valuation of property, but a more equal distribution of it, and a more general enjoyment of its benefits. It will be found that temperance and industry "constitute the barrel and the cruse, out of which most families, of every rank and profession, may freely take without danger of exhausting them."

But if we speak of economy in the larger sense, as a legal system devised to redress and prevent a desolating social evil, the excellence of the Maine Law dispensation is equally apparent.

It deals *directly* with the physical cause of the evil. It lays its iron gripe on the very stuff that does the mischief, and dooms it to perish ere it has wrought further harm. It "stops the supplies," and at once disables and defeats all the allied forces of Intemperance.

It greatly *simplifies* the operations of justice, by making the pernicious liquors testify against themselves beyond the possibility of mistake or perjury. It does not oblige us to wait for volunteer witnesses, or to submit to discomfiture through the false swearing of those whose broken oaths are as plentiful as their swallowed drams.

It shuts up the public *liquor shops*, those open vomitories of hell. This has all along been the grand *desideratum* in the Temperance Reform. Experience proves that Temperance Societies cannot reform drunkards so fast and so surely as grog-shops can make them. Man is a most fallible creature; and there is little safety for him, except in the removal of temptation. Let drinking-places of all grades be utterly abolished, and the friends of Temperance

might safely leave it to moral suasion to consummate, with God's blessing, this great beneficent reform.

The Maine Law is a powerful *solvent* for that base residuum which was left by all previous operations. After moral suasion had exhausted its strength, there remained a sort of "dead heads" of society, the dregs of human kind, for whom the liquor business had irresistible attractions. In the first place, most of them loved the accursed drink, and all of them loved the filthy lucre it amassed. In the next place, there is no employment, except begging and stealing, which requires so little capital, or so little knowledge of business, to carry it on. In the last place, no article of trade met such sure and quick demand, or yielded such enormous returns of profit. It was the very calling for every lazy and worthless fellow who was for getting his living in the easiest way that would not expose him to certain fine and imprisonment. Even such men, hardened against every other consideration of justice and mercy, quail at the terrors of "the noble law of Maine."

Its efficiency is fully attested by the character of the *opposition* it excites. The enemies of Temperance well understand themselves and their nefarious interest. Would you know what kind of law is most certain to demolish them? You may safely trust their unfailing instinct. Observe what legislation it is that most arouses their anger, provokes their deepest curses, calls forth their direst threats, and stimulates their most frantic resistance. Such is the legislation which will do what is needed, and such is the legislation of which Maine has given us the illustrious pattern. Its enemies, to be sure, in their ravings, affirm that the law is inoperative, and that as much liquor is drank where it is enacted as ever. But if so, whence the undying animosity and infuriate declamation of the traffickers and their organs? Nay, verily! if they felt their assertion true, they would become the greatest Maine-law-men alive.

Let, then, the friends of Temperance stand fast and firm by this sound form of enactment in all its essential provisions. The real economy of it, as a legal dispensation, can never be fairly estimated, till it has been established over a large body of contiguous States, so that borderers and coasters may not evade its intentions. It must be still further tested by a lapse of time sufficient to make us familiar with the new order of things, and to admit of the comparison of a term of years with equal preceding periods, as to the statistics of poverty and suffering and crime. No clear head or

sound heart can question the sure result. As certainly as "thrift is the fuel of magnificence," so surely will Temperance be the talisman of prosperity.

E. W. JACKSON, *Pa.*

WM. H. BURLEIGH.

A. W. McCCLURE.

The report was adopted.

The Hon. J. B. O'NEAL, on behalf of the Committee to prepare an address to manufacturers and venders of intoxicating drinks, reported as follows :

To Manufacturers and Venders of Intoxicating Drinks.

To you we may, perhaps, be allowed, in the inspired language of Paul to the people of Athens, to say, "The times of this ignorance God winked at, but now commandeth all men everywhere to repent." We trust your business was begun in ignorance of your duty to yourselves and your fellow-men; but the time of that ignorance is past; there is now a full blaze of light around you, showing how odious and hurtful the manufacture and sale of intoxicating drinks are! Are you, notwithstanding, prepared to hold on, and continue? Before you finally decide, let us for a few moments reason together.

1st. As to the manufacture :

We are ready to admit, and do admit, that all manufactures which are useful should be encouraged. But we think that all manufactures which are injurious should be stopped. Indeed, this is the law of the land, as we shall presently see.

We ought not to be called on to show that your business is injurious; it is properly for you to show that it is useful. But we assume the burden of showing that it is injurious. Beyond all doubt, the turning of grain and fruit into intoxicating drink is diminishing the great staples necessary for life and comfort. Generally, the grain grown in the United States is not more than sufficient for the supply of our own people and others dependent upon us. In many parts of the United States, the distillery is the cause of want to the laborer. He and his wife and his little ones want bread, that some unthinking distiller may make whiskey. This, in itself, is enough to condemn the business. The manufacture of brandy from peaches and apples, and of wine from grapes, is perverting the bountiful goodness of God, and by man's devices turning it into evil, and that continually. Peach and apple brandy are the most destructive of life of any kind of alcoholic drinks. The fiery quality of the liquid acting upon the fiery character of the

summer blood, leads to disease, and excites to violence. A year abounding in these products, is regarded as a year of a bountiful crop of assaults and batteries, and now and then bedews the land with the blood of slain humanity. The wine, the result of the vintage, is less immediately injurious, but in the end perhaps more so. There is no propriety whatever in destroying the rich cluster, that man may drink and be drunken. As God gives it, it is one of the most delightful of his gifts. But when the wine press is trodden, there is nothing more calculated to destroy men. The great patriarch Noah first trod the wine press, drank of the juice of the grape, and was drunken! Can you, manufacturers of the present day, hope for a better fate?

The immorality of such a business is so apparent, that it need not be now noticed; it may, perhaps, receive a passing thought when we speak to venders.

The manufacturer is only supported by the spurious proposition that it is a money-making business! This we deny, and ask farther proof. None can be given. The history of the manufacturer will show that no man ever made money at the business. On the contrary, it will appear that distillers have generally become paupers themselves, and their families drunkards! Examine, and if you find this to be true, we implore you to quit your business.

You, too, if reasonable men, ought to ask what effect has the manufacture? On a neighborhood, it is as blasting as early frost or mildew; all around are in rags and wretchedness. From its fires are lighted that fire which burns through time and through eternity! Beyond your neighborhood, the liquid poison is spread all over the land. You supply the cause of all the strife, violence and blood which every good man so much deploras. Can money justify you in this? Did the thirty pieces of silver paid to Judas for his master even justify him to himself or to the world? No, oh no; he perished, as you will perish, declaring that he had delivered the innocent to death! Would you, like Vespasian, take the tribute, because the piece of gold did not smell of its origin?

2d. Venders of intoxicating drinks! how stands the matter with you? Is there any propriety in your following a business which floods the country with crime, pauperism, misery and death? You will, we know, admit that these are the plain consequences of your business. But you undertake to still the pleadings of conscience by saying, "I do not make people drink; if they will drink, and in consequence of it, crime, pauperism, misery and death result, I am not responsible." Take care, friend, you are on dangerous ground. The Scripture says to you and the manufacturer, "Woe unto him that giveth his neighbor drink, that putteth thy bottle to him, and makest him drunken also, that thou mayest look on their nakedness." Do you not, in every sense, put the bottle to your neighbor? Do you not make him drunken! Do you not strip him literally of his means, and look upon his nakedness? Is not the

woe uttered by the everlasting Jehovah upon you? How can you prosper? How can you live and escape punishment? The avenger is every day treading fast upon your heels, and unless you repent and fly to the city of refuge, you will fall beneath his sword!

Suppose you were acting as an apothecary, and a man was to come to you and buy poison, and say to you, "I intend to take this drug I buy of you, and slay myself, or intend to give it to another," think you you would be guiltless? No; the dread realities of a court-house would make you know you were an accessory before the fact, to the crime of murder! How much better are you in *foro conscientiae*, as a vender of intoxicating drink, when you know it leads to the commission of *crime*, of *murder*!

"This may be so," says the vender, "and still it is my means of making money, and it is my own, and I have the right to use it as I please." Here, too, the manufacturer joins in and says, "I indorse that proposition." We repeat to the manufacturer, and say to the vender, it is no safe means of making money; on the contrary, it often impoverishes the manufacturer and vender, and sends them and their families out into the world poor and stricken down by the curse of God. We here again appeal to facts, and say to you, search the history of your business, and if our statement be true, fly from it as you would have done from the burning cities of the Plain. But, friends, we deny your assertion, that you can use your own as you please. The law says, "*Sic utere tuo, ut alienum non laedas*"—"so use your own as not to hurt another." Can you manufacture and sell intoxicating drink without hurting some one? The answer is on the face of the whole earth—No! If you cannot, then your business must cease. A business or exercise of right, which injures others, cannot be allowed. Butchering meats, slaughtering pens, tan yards, tallow chandlers, lard melting, pest houses, are not allowed in the heart of populous cities. In the country the rapacious proprietor cannot dam the water on his own land, and thus flood his neighbor. These instances show that of common right the use of one's own is limited, so as not to hurt another.

The right of society to stop the manufacture and sale is too obvious to be questioned. The decisions of the Supreme Court, and of almost every court in the United States, have so ruled. It is wonderful, indeed, that any contrary opinion should have been entertained. The State Legislatures have all power, which is not denied to them, or which is not granted to Congress. Read the Constitution of the State in which you live, and that of the United States, and you will find that the legislative power of the States is in this respect unrestricted.

Is it for the good of the people to stop the manufacture and sale? If it is, the Legislature of every State has the power, and it is their duty to do so; and we hope that many of you, "seeing the right, will the right pursue!" If you, however, will not, murmur not

when the law shall write, "Thus far shalt thou go, and no farther."

For the Committee,

JOHN BELTON O'NEAL.

The Committee on Credentials reported :

That certificates were handed them from the 9th Ward Neal Dow Association of New York—one bearing the name of Wendell Phillips. The Committee received them, supposing it to be a regular Total Abstinence Society existing in this city ; but they have since learned from good authority, that it was a new creation formed after the Convention had assembled, for the purpose of sending delegates to this Convention. They cannot consider such certificates as regular credentials, and therefore not entitling the holder to a seat.

The report was adopted.

On motion of Hon. SAMUEL F. CARY, of Ohio, the resolutions reported by the Business Committee, and which were laid upon the table yesterday, were called up and considered separately.

Resolutions 1 to 6 inclusive, were adopted. For the 7th, Mr. CARY proposed a substitute, which was adopted.

Adjourned to 3 P.M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

3 P.M.

In the absence of the President,

Vice-President Hon. SAMUEL F. CARY took the chair.

On motion of Mr. BLACKMER, of New York, Mr. THOMAS CARSON, of New York, had permission to explain the nature of the "Carson League."

On motion of A. F. CUNNINGHAM, Esq, District of Columbia, Mr. CARSON was requested to submit his plan to the Committee on Permanent Organization.

The unfinished business having been resumed,

Dr. SNODGRASS, of Maryland, offered the following as an amendment to the eighth resolution :

Resolved, That whenever National Revenue laws insure the passage of all "original packages" of foreign beverages through the

Custom Houses, as in the United States, the friends of the Maine Law principle should petition for the privilege to each State or Province to prohibit the importation of intoxicating liquors into its borders, or to discriminate against those designed for mere beverages, as may be deemed best under the local circumstances.

The resolution was referred to the Business Committee.

The Convention considered and adopted the remaining resolutions. The report of the Committee on Business, which was read by Dr. MARSH, and amended, was now adopted as a whole, and is as follows :

The Committee would recommend to the Convention the adoption and publication to the world of the following resolutions and declarations, as embodying their mind, will, and purpose, in relation to the great enterprise in which we are engaged :

1. Assembled in this commercial metropolis, in behalf of the interests of humanity, from various and distant portions of the world, We, the members of this Convention, would unitedly express our gratitude to HIM from whom all good comes, for the Temperance reformation of this nineteenth century ; and, in a full reliance on his wisdom to guide and his power to sustain, we would commit its future to his care, asking that we may be enabled to press it onward in a manner agreeable to his will, and with a self-denial, energy and zeal, which shall speedily insure its universal triumph.

2. While the subject of Temperance is and ever must be, first of all, a personal concern, in which each individual regards strictly the physical laws of his being, and totally abstains from all that poisons and disarranges the functions of his system, it is also a public object, demanding the attention of every member of the community, that none be made a curse to themselves and those around them by evil usages, vile tempters, or corrupt legislation.

3. The protection of the people by civil government from evils brought upon them by the deeds and pursuits of men, for pleasure or for gain, has in all ages and countries been acknowledged as the first of duties ; and while our Legislatures and States are active and efficient in guarding against frightful casualties on railroads and steamboats, and the spread of the pestilence from city to city, it is most justly expected of them that they put their hand upon the great cause of most of these casualties, and suppress an evil which sweeps more men prematurely and wretchedly into eternity, than pestilence, famine, or war.

4. The frightful work of intemperance, the destitution, year by year, of 60,000 in Great Britain and 30,000 in the United States, to say nothing of other countries, are traceable, not so much to the natural desires and necessities of men as to the traffic in intoxicating drinks. The supply allures to the most destructive excitements of body and mind, and all attempts to regulate it by license are utterly

profitless. When most controlled, the traffic still eats like a canker; and hence, such license, whatever it may pour into the treasury of the State, should at once be abandoned as wrong by all civilized and Christian governments.

5. The transition state in which we now behold large portions of these United States and the British Provinces, and which is attracting attention in other lands, from a system of legislation which would, if possible, regulate such traffic to one which would entirely prohibit it, is full of promise to the nations of the earth:—we hail, therefore, the Maine Law as the bright and morning star of our age: we are filled with admiration and gratitude at its wisdom and results: we lift up our voices in thankfulness to Him in whose hands are the hearts of men, that so many Legislatures have adopted it, and that where it has been submitted to the people, it has received their sanction by overwhelming majorities: we welcome its early fruits as the harbinger of glorious accomplishments, when it shall be received in all States, and placed on a footing with all other acknowledged wise municipal regulations.

6. While this Convention has a full, firm, and unwavering confidence in the constitutionality, the justice, the political economy and practicability of this new system of legislation which entirely prohibits, they believe that its advance has been as rapid as is consistent with permanency; they commend it, in all its bearings upon the health, the morals, the peace, and the financial prosperity of nations, to the careful examination of all who love their country and their race; and believing its final adoption by every State and kingdom to be only a question of time, they urge upon their friends in every place great patience and forbearance, united to the utmost vigilance, zeal and perseverance.

7. The question in agitation involves all the best interests of society; and while we do not design to disturb political parties, we do intend to have and enforce a law prohibiting the liquor manufacture and traffic, (as a beverage,) whatever may be the consequences to any or all political parties, and we will vote and act accordingly.

8. As men and members of the community, we owe no man anything which should cause us to favor him in a continuance in the traffic in intoxicating liquors, as a beverage; we owe no legislator or magistrate any favor who will make laws which protect said traffic, or who may refuse to enforce laws designed to suppress it. The interests of a world call upon us wherever we are, and in whatever we are engaged, to frown upon the traffic as morally wrong, the scourge of the race, and to sustain and enforce every enactment designed for its extermination.

9. As the entire object and end of law is in its enforcement, and as there can be no want of power in the government that enacts to secure that end, we can view all refusal in mayors and corporations of cities and magistrates of towns to execute and enforce a prohibitory statute where it has been enacted, only as a wicked combination

with liquor manufacturers and venders to resist the government for base purposes of gain or the attainment of civil power, and we can view such spirit only with alarm and detestation, as tending to the overthrow of all law and order, and the introduction of universal anarchy.

10. An entirely prohibitory statute, embodying the spirit and principles of the Maine Law, is not the cause of a few individuals who have combined for political purposes; nor is it the cause of wealthy manufacturers and mechanics and shipowners, who wish to thrive on the sobriety of others, but it is the cause of the people; and "if," in the language of Justin Edwards, at whose memory the Convention would drop a tear, "the people prevail, and permanently defend themselves and their children, as they have a right, and it is their duty to do, from the evils of the liquor traffic, they will be benefactors, not only of the present generation, but of all future generations of men—not only in Maine, but in every State in the Union, and throughout the Christian world."

11. From the mount of hope on which they are permitted to stand, the Convention look back with sympathy upon the thousands of reclaimed men who were drawn backward by the legalized dram-shops and tippling-houses in all our cities, towns, and villages;—they rejoice that one State after another is becoming a vast Asylum into which the reformed may enter; and they feel encouraged once more to go forth on errands of love, and by all the power of moral suasion reclaim every inebriate, believing that, as the Maine Law progresses, we shall no longer say, "there is no hope," but all shall live, and be blessings to themselves and all around them.

12. With this prohibitory statute in prospect, the Convention contemplate with deepest interest the new position of the female sex, no longer to be torn, and seathed, and peeled by drunken husbands, sons, and fathers; and of the rising generation, coming up without the tippling-house and dram-shop to seduce and destroy; and they ask for the powerful exertion of woman in its favor, in every way consistent with the purity and dignity of her character and sex, and that every child may be taught that it is his blessed inheritance, never to be surrendered.

13. While the Convention would express their admiration and thankfulness at the devotedness and talent of numerous public lecturers around the globe, and of the spirit and ability of the Temperance press, they would express also the hope that these moral forces will be greatly increased; that eloquent tongues will be more and more ready to plead for suffering humanity; that gifted pens will be increasingly employed in the Temperance cause; that the medical and legal professions will be yet more active in exposing the poisonous character of alcoholic and drugged liquors, and the iniquity of license laws; and that tracts of pungency and power may be sent forth by the million, like the leaves of the tree for the healing of the nations. And they would recommend to those to whom God has

given wealth, to contribute generously, that, by these instrumentalities, our work may be perfected.

14. To those States and Provinces which have already, in greater or less perfection, obtained the Maine Law, the Convention would say, Rejoice and be exceeding glad. Hold on to your high privilege. You are a spectacle to the world. Let the tide of selfishness roll over you, and the law be repealed, or, which is equally bad, not be enforced, and you put far back the Temperance reformation, and shroud in darkness the hope of the world. To those which have not yet attained it, Struggle on. The destroying angel quails before you. Your sons shall be saved; and when you shall have gained the object of your toil, and your work is done; "the wilderness and the solitary place shall be glad, and the desert shall rejoice and blossom as the rose."

15. As members of the vast family of man, this Convention do deeply and tenderly sympathize with all in every State and nation who are suffering under the influence of intoxicating drinks; with brethren in Great Britain, where, even under the bright light of the gospel, the ravages of intemperance are most appalling; with the millions of Hindoos resisting manfully the British license to sell the poison; with the Sandwich Islanders, driven from their Maine Law by French cannon; and with the poor Indian struggling for his last foothold on this continent, yet drawn to death by the vile trader. We bid all be of good courage in their manly conflicts. We appeal to all human governments for protection from the traffic for the deluded and the suffering, and we ask the blessing of Him without whom we can do nothing, that the time may soon come when the last bushel of grain shall be perverted to the drink of the drunkard, and the last miserable inebriate be hurried to the grave.

Mr. CLARK, of New York, offered a resolution in reference to the selling of grain to distillers, which was referred to the Business Committee.

Adjourned to half-past seven, P.M.

EVENING SESSION.

VICE-PRESIDENT BISHOP JAMES, of New Jersey, called the Convention to order, and opened the meeting with prayer.

Addresses were delivered by the Hon. J. BELTON O'NEAL, of South Carolina; Rev. R. S. CRAMPTON, New York; Rev. T. P. HUNT, Pennsylvania; Rev. R. M. HATFIELD, New York; and Hon. SAMUEL F. CARY, Ohio. A "Maine Law" poem was also delivered by the Rev. JOHN PIERPONT.

Adjourned to Sept. 9, A.M.

FOURTH DAY.

MORNING SESSION.

Sept. 9th.

Vice-President Hon. SAMUEL F. CARY, in the chair.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. D. G. JACOKES, of Michigan.

The Minutes of September 8th were read and approved.

The unfinished business was resumed. Hon. J. B. O'NEAL took the chair while Gen. CARY made the following report :

The Committee on the Duties of Freemen at the Ballot-box report,—

That the whole subject referred to your Committee has been exhausted by reports already made ; and as they would but reiterate the facts and arguments already on our records, the Committee ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

The report was accepted and the Committee discharged, after which Gen. CARY resumed the chair. The Committee on Permanent Organization presented the following report :

Report of the Committee appointed to prepare a plan of Permanent Organization.

TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE WORLD'S TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

Sir :—The Committee appointed by this Convention to prepare a plan of Permanent Organization, respectfully report, that they have taken the subject into careful consideration, and are fully aware of the necessity of the closest union and greatest energy on the part of the friends of Temperance at the present crisis. We all know that our cause has won glorious victories in times past and recently, and now the question most important of all is, how shall those victories be secured and made the base of operations for still greater triumphs ? Adversity or hard labor to gain a given point often unites men whom prosperity divides ; and hence your Committee recommend to all friends of the cause of Temperance, a deliberate review of the several reasons which require of them a union still closer, and an activity still more vigorous. They feel constrained to ask all who love our work to gird on the armor anew, to give the friendly hand of a brother to every honest worker against intemperance, the manufacture and traffic in intoxicating drinks, rum

and rum selling, and to join in a solid phalanx which shall crush all opposition.

Your Committee, therefore, recommend to this Convention for adoption, the following, as they think, simple and efficient plan, which need not interfere with or supplant any organization now in the field, but which may tend to harmonize and direct all these, in securing, as we may properly call it, the present desire of the nations—the enactment and enforcement of a law entirely prohibiting the trade in intoxicating drinks as a beverage.

1. *Resolved*, That a National Committee of NINE be appointed by this Convention, a majority of whom shall reside in PHILADELPHIA, who shall superintend the general movements in favor of the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, who shall employ such agents and issue such publications as may seem to be required, who shall correspond with the Central Committees of the several states and of foreign countries, and report at such National Conventions as shall be held.

2. *Resolved*, That we recommend each State to organize by the appointment of a State Central Committee, whose duties shall be to superintend the affairs of such State, and to appoint corresponding committees in the several counties, townships, and wards, to have charge of the business necessary for carrying on a vigorous campaign against the liquor traffic.

3. *Resolved*, That the National Committee be authorized to call National Conventions at such times and places as they may deem proper, not less frequently than once in two years.

4. *Resolved*, That we recommend to all countries the adoption of similar organizations, through which we can correspond with them, and they with us.

5. *Resolved*, That we now proceed to raise the sum of \$10,000, to be used, under the direction of the National Committee, in promoting the objects of this Convention.

6. *Resolved*, That at each National Convention a new election shall be held for a National Committee.

7. *Resolved*, That the National Committee shall make an annual report through some Temperance periodical, of the receipt and disbursement of the funds.

On behalf of the Committee,

E. W. JACKSON,

Chairman.

NEW YORK CITY, Sept. 8, 1853.

The report, after some discussion, was laid upon the table.

The Business Committee, to whom was referred a resolution of Mr. SNODGRASS, in reference to the revenue laws, reported against its adoption.

All further business was then suspended to hear reports from foreign countries, and interesting statements were made of the progress and prospects of the cause of Temperance, by Dr. LEES and JOHN CASSELL, Esq., of England; and Rev. Mr. SCOTT, of Canada.

Rev. SAMUEL K. COX, District of Columbia, after some appropriate remarks, introduced the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this Convention hereby express its high and grateful appreciation of the distinguished services rendered the cause of Temperance by the late Rev. JUSTIN EDWARDS, D. D.; and that while we bow with resignation to the appointment of that unerring will which has removed him from the field of earthly usefulness and toil, we cannot but deeply mourn the loss from our ranks of so efficient and faithful a laborer.

Resolved, That this resolution be published in the minutes of the Convention, and a copy conveyed to the family of the deceased, with an expression of our sincere sympathy with them in their sore bereavement.

The motion was seconded by CHRISTIAN KEENER, Esq., of Maryland; and after some touching remarks by Mr. KEENER, Hon. SAMUEL F. CARY, of Ohio, Rev. JOHN KENNEDY, D. D., of New York, and JOHN CASSELL, Esq., of England; the vote was taken on the resolutions, by the Convention rising from their seats, and the resolutions were adopted unanimously.

Rev. WM. PATTON, D. D., then read the following resolution and letter from the Hon. EDWARD C. DELAVAN, President of the New York State Temperance Society:—

“Resolved, That the manufacture, importation, sale, and use of intoxicating liquors, as a beverage, in view of their well known pernicious consequences, are acts irreconcilable with sound morality; and that such traffic in them, is also a grievous and intolerable public wrong, conflicting with some of the most important purposes of organized government, and ought therefore to be everywhere effectually prohibited by law.”

“To the PRESIDENT of the World’s Temperance Convention.

“*Dear Sir*:—Circumstances beyond my control will probably prevent my attending the World’s Temperance Convention. The

Committee of Arrangements, through their CHAIRMAN, have requested me to prepare a paper, to be read at the Convention, which, from the pressure of other engagements, I find impracticable, and have ventured to transmit the above resolution for the consideration of the meeting. It seems to me to require but little explanation. The first branch of it covers the field upon which the friends of the cause have hitherto been laboring. These labors have so exhibited the truth as to demonstrate that the use and traffic in intoxicating drinks as a beverage, are so fraught with danger and ruin to the temporal and eternal interests of mankind, as to be wholly indefensible upon *moral* grounds. Up to this point, it seems to me that a vast preponderance of public sentiment in every enlightened community, certainly in several of the States of this Union, has already been brought. The second branch of the resolution embodies a proposition, which to my mind is equally clear. Although having been more recently urged and less considered, it is not as generally admitted. But it seems to me that it ought to be assumed by the Convention. If the moral evils of intoxicating drinks should be visited by moral and social influences, then upon like grounds the *public* wrongs and mischiefs of the traffic should be arrested by the *strong arm of the law*. The sole question appears to be, are the propositions contained in the resolution *true*? If they are, and if their establishment is essential to the final and complete triumph of the cause, they should be clearly laid down by the *World's Temperance Convention*, and fearlessly maintained by the friends of Temperance everywhere. Any lower standard, although it might be less disagreeable to our opponents (whom we should never offend unnecessarily,) would embarrass the friends of the cause, and retard its final triumph. And no man has a right to be offended by *the truth*, seasonably uttered in charity and kindness.

"If it is in my power to be with you for a single day, I shall not fail to do so, and I earnestly hope that your deliberations may be attended with abundant success for the advancement of the cause throughout the world.

"Yours, with great respect,

"EDWARD C. DELAVAN,

"*President New-York State Tem. Soc'ty.*"

Letter from James Brewster, Esq., of New Haven, Ct.

"NEW HAVEN, Sept. 5th, 1853.

"Rev. John Marsh, D.D.

Sir :—Enclosed please find a Certificate of the appointment of Rev. D. W. Lathrop and myself, as delegates to 'World's Temperance Convention,' to be convened in your city to-morrow. I regret that a previous engagement will prevent my attendance to-morrow—but I hope to be there on the 7th—and I avail myself of the opportunity to make a few remarks, which may be *suggestive*, if nothing more.

In the first place—as a word of encouragement to you and others, who have so long and faithfully labored in the cause of Temperance,—it is impossible to compute the blessings which have been the result of your labors; and you will bear *testimony* that I know something about it from long experience and observation.

"Aside from the moral effect, in a pecuniary point of view, *one hundred millions* would be within the amount which has accrued to New England alone. When the first movement of the Temperance enterprise was commenced, though it contemplated only dispensing with ardent spirits, there was great opposition, and the same arguments in regard to the invasion of 'private rights,' were used then as now. While the benefits are not very manifest upon the idle and luxurious rich and the idle poor, still, with the industrious and producing classes of all professions, who work with the head as well as the hands, the benefit has been most manifest—not only in their elevation in social position, but also in wealth and moral worth. I can now state, from actual observation, that there are very few mechanics or manufacturers in this State, who use intoxicating drink themselves, or allow it in their several establishments. The effect is, that some among the poorest and lowest in social position, have become the wealthiest and most respectable portion of the community. In the city of my adoption and residence, where, forty years since, but a fraction of the wealth was in the hands of the working classes, now the balance of the wealth is in their favor, as well as moral worth. I state these things to show you that the Temperance cause has been a blessing to the producing classes, and that those who labored in this cause have not labored in vain. Indeed, from long experience and observation, I can say, most sincerely, that all the great political questions which have occupied the attention of this nation for the last thirty years, and all the gold of California are of minor consideration in comparison to the benefits which have resulted to this nation from the Temperance reformation alone.

"In my opinion, the evils of intemperance are now (as I before remarked) manifest in the luxurious rich, and the idle poor (mainly the emigrants), who cannot be brought under the influence of 'Moral Suasion;' and hence the necessity of the 'Maine Law.' And I look to its benefits in a paramount sense when considere^d in reference to

the "elective franchise," because the moral and political power is in the masses; how important, then, to rescue this important power and influence from contamination. As an illustration of the effects of intemperance upon the elective franchise, I have only to refer you to your own city.

"I believe, then,—what must be perfectly obvious to every reflecting mind, that the 'Maine Law' is the only antidote to the evil of intemperance, and it seems to follow, by a natural law of progression of the Temperance cause. But once provided, it will be sustained by public opinion.

"I am aware of the opposition to the 'Maine Law;' but, as you and I well know, it is not as much as there was to the first movement in the Temperance enterprise. But it must not be regarded, for it is, in my humble opinion, of paramount importance, not only in a pecuniary point of view, but as involving a moral and political question of vital importance to the perpetuity of our institutions of civil and religious liberty.

"Please excuse these few remarks, which have flown out spontaneously, and almost imperceptibly. To the cause of temperance it is, we are able so favorably to contrast the present condition of the producing classes to what they were forty years since.

With great respect,

Your friend and obedient servant,

JAMES BREWSTER.

On motion of the Rev. GEORGE DUFFIELD, Jr., Pennsylvania,

Resolved, That the Hon. NEAL DOW, of Maine, the Hon. EDWARD C. DELAVAN, of New York, Hon. SAMUEL F. CARY, of Ohio, Hon. J. BELTON O'NEAL, of South Carolina, CHRISTIAN KEENER, Esq., of Maryland, and the Hon. MALCOM CAMERON, of Canada, be a General Committee, to call a Convention at least once in two years, and devise such other measures, from time to time, as may be desirable for the cause of Temperance throughout the world; and that the members of this Committee have power to supply any vacancy that may occur by death or resignation.

Resolved, That the Committee of Arrangements, with the Secretaries of the Convention, be authorized to publish the minutes, and such other documents of the Convention, as the state of the funds will warrant, to be distributed to the members of the Convention, under the direction of the Committee of Arrangements; and that any moneys still on hand be appropriated to the gratuitous circulation of documents.

On motion of R. H. POWELL, M. D., Alabama,

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be tendered to the Hon. NEAL DOW, for the able and impartial manner in which he has

discharged the arduous duties of the chair, during the deliberations of this body.

The resolution was adopted unanimously.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Convention be given, for their efficient and successful services, to the General Committee of Arrangements, and the Finance Committee.

The resolution was adopted unanimously.

An invitation was extended to the members of the Convention to attend the Eastern New York meeting of Grand Division of The Sons of Temperance, to be held this evening in Metropolitan Hall, at half-past 7 o'clock.

The minutes of September 9th were read and approved.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. WM. PATTON, D.D., after which the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

NEAL DOW,
President.

GEORGE DUFFIELD, Jr.,
Acting Secretary.

APPENDIX.

Remarks of John Cassell, Esq., delegate from the British National Temperance Society, in Metropolitan Hall.

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—When I crossed the Atlantic, I did not expect meeting with such a warm reception as I have experienced, first as regards the weather, and secondly, as regards the speech of my friend, Dr. Patton. (Laughter and applause.) I feel this evening placed in a somewhat strange position, and I am sure, by the spirit you have manifested, I have only to throw myself on your kindness, and that you will bear with me. Dr. Patton has said that he has heard me talk in Yorkshire, but he is mistaken. I am not of Yorkshire; I am a resident of London, but I am a native of Lancashire, and the people of Lancashire speak what they term the Lancashire dialect. Now, a great portion of my life was spent in Lancashire among the operative classes, and, therefore, my speech or dialect is tainted with what is called a little of the Lancashire twang. I will endeavor to make myself understood, and speak as plain as I possibly can. I rejoice exceedingly, that I am present to witness this demonstration. It is worth crossing the Atlantic only to be present, and to look upon this meeting, and the zeal which you manifest. (Loud applause.) I scarcely know what course to pursue in addressing you, for the circumstances in which we are placed in England in relation to the drinking system, are very different from the circumstances in which you are placed; and besides, I know that almost every argument which could be adduced in support of the principles of Temperance, have already been brought forward by some of the most able advocates of this cause. Nevertheless, I feel that I am not here this evening, and that it will not be expected of me, to deliver a speech, developing, as it were, the principles and objects of the Total Abstinence Society, or treat upon some abstract doctrines or principles. I can, however, talk to you and tell you of the great and glorious triumphs which have already been achieved in England, by our own great and glorious principles. I myself, though I am, as you may see, apparently a young man, have been a teetotaler for upwards of 18 years. (Applause.) When I first united myself with this Society, our principles were confined to my native county, Lancashire. Teetotalism was taken up by a few working-men—sawyers, blacksmiths, and shoemakers. They had a great deal of opposition to contend against. We had not only the brewers, and the spirit-merchants against us, but we had the clergy of the Christian church against us; but we were determined to persevere amid good and evil report. We have had all manner of objections brought against us, and were but simple young men to dis-

cuss this question with doctors of divinity, and with learned medical men ; nevertheless, the men of Lancashire went forth and beat down all opposition, and now I can say that there is scarcely a town or village in the United Kingdom in which there is not a total abstinence society.

Mr. Cassell detailed the miseries inflicted on the slaves of intoxicating beverages in England. The picture was a most painful one—the wives starved and degraded, and so brutally bruised and outraged, that lately a special parliamentary enactment for their protection was considered imperatively necessary.

He deplored the negative position of the English clergy on the Temperance question, and hoped the day would not be far distant when they would lend their powerful aid in support of a cause which would so powerfully second their efforts in the regeneration of their race. He concluded by hoping that the day was not far distant when America and England would both have the Maine Law.

Extracts from the speech of Dr. F. A. Lees, of Leeds, England, in Metropolitan Hall.

“MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN :—For a short time, you may permit me to express what we conceive to be the great truths lying at the basis of this movement, and to give you a bird's-eye view of the principles as we view them, as they stand before our national eye of truth. The first evidence presented to us, in the face of ancient custom and the fears of the population, as to abandoning the use of intoxicants, was connected with the supposition that they were necessary to our health and to our enjoyment ; but the first answer to this, which came with every day, and multiplied with every year was experience. We tried the principle, and soon men rose and declared the great truth that they were better in every respect, in body, in disposition, and in soul for the higher duties of earth, and better and clearer as regarded their hopes of the future, as the practitioners of a pure cold-water doctrine, than when they used any quantity of liquor, which defiled the brain and polluted the blood. Logic and common sense came to our aid, and we said, that if vast bodies of men were better without these drinks than with a limited use of them, then they must be worse with them than without them ; and the people embraced the doctrine, seeing this truth. Experience having settled the question, we were prepared to battle upon the ground of science. There is a mighty difference in advocating the Temperance cause in America and Britain. We in England must be battled out of our prejudices step by step, and we must have an argument for everything : but you, with your young heart responsive to the social and political reform of your time, spring forth to political action more readily than we do. This is your glory ; see that you abuse it not. This young and bursting energy of your race is to accomplish wonders for the future. Step by step we have combated for the doctrine of Teetotalism with the chemist and the political press. We went upon the broad basis of philosophy, and declared that our doctrine accorded to the true interpretation of nature, was true, and could not be gainsaid. The more we investigated the matter, were we more fully convinced that God, in humanity, in nature, in history, and in the ancient records of inspiration, speaks one great truth, and that truth is in favor of the doctrine of Total Abstinence from that which intoxicates. (Loud applause) Man, upon the ground of science, beginning with A B C,

said that which God has provided for us is good, else why is it made? We appealed to nature as the best chemist, and we discovered that it was not so. Our answer to this was, "Nature knew nothing of alcohol—she rots the grape upon the vine, but she produces not alcohol or wine." The production of these drinks is the result of art and human ingenuity—man has applied and perverted the good things that God has given him. Then came the physiologists, who told us that it was necessary to take, daily, a quantity of those things. We said no; he who made man and woman in Paradise—the first perfect man and woman—gave them no alcoholic drink, and that we, as believers in nature, in God, and revelation, could not believe that such drinks were admitted into the category of nature's productions, and that it was necessary to a healthy and a happy life. (Loud applause.) Shortly after this came the great discovery of the German chemists, and then, based upon the pillars of science, the teetotal temple was raised up in glorious beauty, never more to be disturbed, firm as the pillars of the universe itself. I refer here to the great discoveries of Liebig and others, who analysed all the products of fruit and grain. Those chemists cast their eyes upon the products of nature, and they discovered by simple analysis, that all the products given by God for human use consisted of two kinds—fuel for the human body, and nourishment to build up the various organs and tissues of the living structure, and that nothing affected man so suddenly, and so injuriously to his vital energies, as the alcohol, from which we abstain. Gentlemen, we have seen and understand all this, and year after year our disciples are multiplying, and at this time, no respectable press, or accredited review, in Great Britain, dare take a stand in hostility against us, for although they may differ from us in opinion, yet they have the prudence to decline the contest, although, perhaps, they have not the honesty to confess their weakness. Our cause is sanctioned by Scripture and by science, which must be true, and whatever is against truth should be destroyed. Truth is mighty, and it must prevail. (Loud applause.) Gentlemen, it is said that Scripture is against us. We look this matter in the face. There is no land or country in the world where liberty of speech is more fully entertained than in England, and this is one of the proudest boasts of Great Britain. I do not wish to wound your national pride, for you are a noble and a great people; but, perhaps it may be only humility on your part to think you are a young people. (Applause.) Wisdom comes only with age. 'When I was a boy, I spake as a boy!' but at that period of life I committed many foolish actions, and so may you. (Applause and laughter.) We believe in England that every man has a full right to the expression of his opinion—we listen to him, and when he has finished, endeavor to refute his arguments. I believe that the cause I advocate is true. I believe that the Bible and nature are wonderfully in unison upon this question, and with the church and the priest on the one hand, and the skeptic upon the other, I take my stand and defy the entire world to show that God in the Bible ever sanctioned the use of the drunkard's drink. (Loud applause.) We went into the inquiry, and I will tell you the result. What was the first thing that God gave to man? Was it intoxicating drink? No? but products of the vegetable order, and he did not say that such food was given for brewing beer or wine, but that it should be for food. There is no evading that law. Three thousand years after that period, Moses proclaimed in Deuteronomy, 'When you go forth to besiege a city, see that you cut not down the fruit trees, for these have not sinned against you.' They are the products of the Almighty hand; he made and gave them to his children, and therefore, in the exigencies of war, it is a sin

against humanity and against the Father of all men, to destroy the food which he has given to his children. Moses read the law as you read it—the noble advocates of the Maine Law, who seek to put down the traffic. Its consequences are evil, because it goes against the primitive truth of nature. We went to the Bible, and saw that this was in harmony with the Divine mind. Go wherever you will in antiquity—to the classic regions of Greece, to the deserts of Arabia, or the wilds of Scythia, and you will find that this doctrine is practiced. It is necessary that the body should be pure in order to the soul being pure and active. This must be the appropriate temple for the Spirit of the living God, and if you defile that temple in which the Spirit dwells, you defile the Spirit itself. We borrowed this doctrine from you, and we return it to you with our hearty commendations. (Loud applause.) We will adhere to it forever. Intemperance interferes with the health, the temper, the social prosperity—with the laws, with the political economy, with the courage, with the advancement, with the education, and with the religion and virtue of the human race, and the highest sanctions of earth and heaven, of the past and future, demand that we should, as far as we can, exterminate the great destroyer. You dwell in a wonderful age. To you the nations of the East are now looking—to you, in whose bosom burns the love of liberty exhibited by the old Puritan Fathers—to you we are looking for the future steps in this work. (Loud applause.) Finish the work so nobly commenced, and the magnificent destiny and glorious opportunity before you will make you the future glory of the world and the wonder of all ages.”

Testimonials to the Rev. Justin Edwards, D.D.

On the offer of the resolutions in the Convention to the memory of Dr. Edwards, Christian Keener, of Maryland, arose to offer a few remarks :

“He had never been more sensibly affected on any occasion than he had when hearing the name of Dr. Edwards mentioned in this connection, and I know, said he, that no word that I can utter can do strict justice to the memory of a man so worthy. It was, indeed, in some measure the circumstances of his appearance in Maryland that enlisted my heart so fully in this cause. I would not detail all the circumstances—for they are numerous and peculiar; but it was but a short time after my attention was first drawn to the Temperance cause that Dr. Edwards came to Baltimore. I heard him there, and the words he used became riveted upon my heart, and induced me to enter into this glorious cause, ever since which I have been in it a humble laborer. In all the subsequent productions of that worthy man the same wisdom was evident. I have been associated with him on occasions similar to this. I had the honor of being with him on the Business Committee in the first Convention that was called—in 1833—in Philadelphia, and which was held in the Hall of American Independence. I witnessed there the whole progress of that Convention. There, and in subsequent Conventions where I was with him, whenever the audience brought forth adverse thoughts and views, whenever feelings were troubled or great contrariety of sentiments were evident, a word or two from his clear mind was like oil upon the troubled waters. I know I can say nothing adequate to his worth, but I do know that the memory of that man will live while ages last. Generations yet unborn will rise and call him blessed, and the beatified benedic-

tion which is found in the words of Holy Writ, 'Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord—they rest from their labors, and their works shall follow them,' shall in time and eternity apply to his labors."

Dr. Kennedy, of New York, arose and addressed the Convention.

"I cannot forego the opportunity which now offers to accord with the sentiments contained in the resolutions. We look around us and see the formidable obstacles still existing in our way, and which the venerable gentleman who has just spoken remembers, as many others do, when we put our hearts to the work. At that time I was in the State of Delaware, whither I had gone with a young heart devoted to this cause; but the suspicions of almost the entire nation were upon our movement lest it should disturb the public, and in some degree involve the churches in that which was of a political character. Indeed, in an effort to get up a temperance meeting, I had to send as far as Middletown, in Connecticut, to get an advocate to come and address us. To this effort I was impelled, by a conversation with the man whose loss we now deplore, and whose spiritual labors we were so wont to admire. In my own house he encouraged me, and when he told me of the successful movement in Baltimore, where Christian Keener held his banner, my heart and soul became devoted to the work. We held the meeting, and from that day, in the little State of Delaware, the cause has prospered. There were friends of Temperance there before, but too many in the churches stood aloof; and I say now that the spirit which has animated me since then, when I endeavored, in all forbearance, and amid conflicting circumstances, to persevere in the right, is in no small degree attributable to the teachings of that good man. With these remarks, in respect to his memory, I hope the resolution will pass."

The President, pro tem., Gen. Cary, spoke as follows:

"I desire to say, as chairman of this Convention, that the name mentioned in the resolutions is a dear one to me. I learned my first temperance lessons from Justin Edwards, twenty years ago in his meetings. His virtues are recorded in the living tablets of my heart. Posterity will honor him; succeeding generations will sigh over his ashes, and the children of the future will drop tears of gratitude and plant perennial flowers over his tomb."

Mr. Cassell, of England, stated that among the many American productions in favor of the Temperance Reform, which were circulated in England, there were the productions of the pen of Dr. Edwards. His name and sentiments were well known there, and were highly appreciated, and in conclusion, he stated that his remarks could be regarded as an indication of the sentiments of all the Temperance Reformers in Great Britain.

Dr.

WORLD'S TEMPERANCE CONVENTION IN
NEW YORK, SEP-

Cash received.			
Charles Parker,.....	By Isaac J. Oliver.	\$25 00	
H. Smith,.....	do.	10 00	
Mr. Carpenter,.....	do.	10 00	
Lewis B. Loder,.....	do.	100 00	
Wm. H. Stiles,.....	do.	10 00	
Kelty & Ferguson,.....	do.	15 00	170 00
H. Camp,.....	John W. Oliver.	25 00	
Cash,.....	do.	10 00	
John Stephenson,.....	do.	100 00	
John Falconer,.....	do.	100 00	
J. B. & W. W. Cornell,.....	do.	100 00	
D. Wells,.....	do.	5 00	
Wm. Jay,.....	do.	10 00	
J. W. Kellogg,.....	do.	10 00	
G. P. Gratecap,.....	do.	5 00	
Good Samaritan Section No. 1, Cadets of Temperance Philadelphia....	do.	5 00	
John W. Oliver,.....	do.	50 00	420 00
Sons of Temperance, for use of Met. Hall,.....			85 00
Wilson G. Hunt,.....	By S. Halsted,	10 00	
Blackwell & Co.,.....	do.	5 00	
F. Hall,.....	do.	5 00	
Cash,.....	do.	9 75	
Slocum, Howell & Co.,.....	do.	10 00	
S. Draper, Esq.,.....	do.	25 00	
Christian Keener,.....	do.	10 00	
B. B. Williams,.....	do.	10 00	
Charles Sandford,.....	do.	5 00	
James De Grey,.....	do.	5 00	
G. C. Halsted,.....	do.	5 00	
S. Halsted,.....		10 00	109 75
Samuel R. Spellman (collected).....			157 00
Public Collection (at Hall).....			363 58
Premium on Silver (sold).....			1 20
Wm. E. Dodge, Esq.,.....	By Rev. J. Marsh	100 00	
H. K. Corning,.....	do.	25 00	
E. B. Day,.....	do.	10 00	
Thomas Watson,.....	do.	10 00	
Lebbeus Hoskins,.....	do.	5 00	
L. Chapman, Jr. \$2. Stranger, \$5..	do.	7 00	
Cash,.....	do.	1 25	
B. J. Howland,.....	do.	10 00	
Alfred Edwards & Co.,.....	do.	10 00	
J. Carpenter,.....	do.	10 00	
Mr. Kitchel,.....	do.	5 00	
Mr. Colton,.....	do.	1 00	194 25
Rose Hill Sunday School,.....			25 00
C. C. North,.....			100 00
			\$1625 78
1853.			
Sept. 26.	Balance in hands of Treasurer,.....		\$439 60

ACCOUNT WITH S. HALSTED, TREASURER.

Cr.

TEMBER 6, 1853.

1853.	Cash paid.		
Sept. 8.	Cash paid advertising in four papers,.....By Leah,	\$7 00	\$7 00
"	Sexton and Assistant,.....By S. Halsted.	7 00	
"	800 lb. Ice,.....do.	4 00	
"	W. H. Oakley (singing).....do.	25 00	
"	Broken Bank bills in Collection, do.	4 00	
"	Discount on money,.....do.	1 46	41 46
Sept. 12.	Mr. Lafarge, for Hall.....By J. W. Oliver,	600 00	
"	Postage, Water, Cans, Cards, do.	11 00	
Sept. 13.	H. B. Dodworth,.....do.	49 00	
"	Oliver & Bro.....do.	12 00	672 00
"	Postage,.....By Rev. J. Marsh,	5 69	
"	Advertising and Stationery, do.	37 30	
"	Printing Roll and Clerk Hire, do.	13 25	
"	5500 Papers given to Children, do.	26 51	
"	Banners,.....do.	15 00	
"	Rev. J. Pierpoint,do.	50 00	
Sept. 19.	J. M. Phyfe.....do.	25 65	
"	J. P. Prall, Printer,.....do.	59 82	
"	C. C. Leig,.....do.	20 00	253 25
"	John Crouch,.....By C. C. North.	45 00	
"	J. S. Parsons,.....do.	67 00	
"	John Taylor,.....do.	11 75	123 75
"	D. Upton,.....By C. J. Warren,	6 00	
"	M. Colburn,.....do.	20 00	
"	John Buckie,.....do.	56 75	
"	Mr. Shipman,.....do.	6 00	88 75
Sept. 26.	By balance in hands of Treasurer,.....		439 60
			\$1625 78

N. B.—The moneys remaining in the hands of the Treasurer are all appropriated to printing and circulating the Report of the Convention.

A ROLL OF DELEGATES

WHOSE COMMISSIONS WERE FORWARDED TO THE CONVENTION.*

MAINE.

Grand Division Sons of Temperance.—S. C. Fessenden, A. S. Richmond, Neal Dow, Nathaniel Wilson, S. J. Roberts, R. A. Battles, Benj. Pollard.
Old Town Temperance Society.—Charles H. De Wolfe.
York County Temperance Union.—George W. Bourne.
Maine Annual Conference of the M. E. Church.—Rev. Theodore Hill.
Dresden Temperance Society.—Rev. Seth H. Beal.
Cynosure Division, No. 11.—Albert H. Roberts.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Grand Division of Sons of Temperance.—Thomas B. Jones, Geo. A. Blanchard, Elijah Plaisdell, H. A. Simmonds, P. H. Hinckley, Rev. E. Adams, J. B. Sawyer, Samuel Gould, J. E. Goodwin, H. Kimball, William Butterfield, J. M. Barber, G. C. Williams, L. T. Merrill, J. R. Dodge, Fred. Chase, Levi Case, Wm. Brown, T. W. Nickelson, Geo. A. Blanchard, T. Y. Wentworth, Wm. H. Odlin, Gilman Rand, F. Keudall, A. H. Brunt, H. Putnam, E. C. Marsh, Jared Perkins, G. Cummings, M. S. Woodward, M. Purmont, John Moulton, Levi Perkins, Levi Smith, Leonard Chase, C. F. Hill, Newhall Pike, H. M. Chase, I. D. March.
Sullivan County Total Abstinence Society.—Alvah Smith, Dwight Smith, Simeon Ide.
Cheshire County Temperance Society.—Rev. G. Robbins, John Prentiss, S. W. Buf-
fun, Samuel Adams, Samuel Woodward.

VERMONT.

Vermont State Temperance Society.—Rev. A. Hyde.
Good Samaritan Division, No. 39, S. of T.—B. W. Burt.
Marble Valley Division, No. 54.—Lorenzo Sheldon.

RHODE ISLAND.

State Temperance Society.—A. C. Barstow, J. B. Nichols, Rev. Francis Wayland, D.D., Edward B. Hall, D.D., Rev. Samuel Wolcott, Rev. Robert Allyn,

* About one-half, it is supposed, were in the city during the sittings of the Convention.

J. M. H. Dow, Josiah Seagrave, Jr., W. W. Hoppin, Joseph Carpenter, Gilbert Richmond, Edwin Field, John H. Barden, Rev. John Boyden, Apollos Richmond, Sylvester Robinson, George D. Cross, Samuel Rodman, Rowland G. Hazard, Edmund Bagley, Schuyler Fisher, Benjamin Mumford, Cromwell Whipple, Edward Harris, Edward P. Knowles, Henry H. Hodkins, Clement Webster.

Grand Division Sons of Temperance of Rhode Island.—George D. Cross, T. W. Wood, Amory Hunting, P. B. Stines, Robert Allyn, Cromwell Whipple, R. H. Conklin, Howard Meeks, Phillip B. Stines, Jr.

Bristol Division, No. 37.—Walter Loring, J. D. Mendenhall.

MASSACHUSETTS.

State Temperance Head Quarters.—Samuel Hoar, B. W. Williams, Lyman Beecher, D.D., A. A. Tappan, Edward Beecher, D.D., C. B. Wilder, Charles Jewett, Horace Mann, A. Huntington, Darius Goff, E. Walpole, J. P. Williston, W. C. Plunket, E. Huntington, M. Carlton, Silas Shepard, William Jackson, Rev. Mr. Copp, T. C. Foreman, S. L. Rockwood, S. A. Walker, Rev. Mr. Oviatt, L. M. Sargent, Daniel Farrar, L. M. Wheaton, John Smith, F. D. Ellis, Rev. Dr. Osgood, Charles Alden, Dr. M. R. Randall, Moses Grant, Moses Mellen, A. A. Miner, John Tappan, R. W. Clark, James Ford, H. E. Smith, W. Newton, John Pierpont, E. Thompson, Rev. Dr. Cleveland, H. L. Sabin, George N. Briggs, N. P. Banks, Joshua Bartlett, J. N. Bacon, Rev. Mr. Langworthy, Daniel Frost, Z. D. Bassett, Rev. Mr. Tomlinson, George W. Bungay, P. Crandall, D. Higgins, L. May, Asahel Cobb, Albert Norton, E. A. Brown.

Parent Washington T. A. Soc.—R. W. Stacy, Dr. W. Channing, W. S. Baxter, H. D. Cushing, Samuel F. Holbrook, David S. Tair, D. W. O'Brien, J. Sterritt.

Bristol County T. A. Soc.—Lyman W. Dean, Brano L. Dunbar, Laban M. Wheaton, John Rodgers, Rev. J. O. Barney, W. C. Chase, Hon. Christ. A. Church, Dr. M. R. Randall, Rev. C. Blodgett, Charles Foster, Theodore Dean, W. S. Crane, A. Ellbridge.

Grand Division Sons of Temperance of Massachusetts.—William H. Wilson, Horace Merrill, George M. Wilson.

Pakachoug Division.—Jesse W. Goodrich.

Millbury Division, No. 66.—R. H. L. Jewett, Orra Goodell.

Mount Hope Division, No. 25.—Rev. S. B. Morley, W. H. Alden, J. Crane, H. N. Doggett, George Price, C. Cravens, Jos. H. Dennis, H. M. Richards, L. W. Daggett, Charles E. Hayward, R. S. Gilbert.

Chochituate Division.—David Washburn.

Milford Peoples' Temp. Soc.—A. T. Wilkinson.

South Hadley Temp. Soc.—Moses Montague.

Concord Young Men's T. A. Soc.—Nathan B. Storr.

New England Conf. M. E. Church.—Rev. Lorenzo R. Thayer, H. Hatch, Hector Brownson, John Paulson, Jonathan D. Bridge.

Middlesex Co. Temp. Soc.—Rev B. Frost, James P. Brown, K. A. Shaw, Joseph A. Melvin, Francis E. Bigelow, William D. Brown, Reuben Hunt, Nathan H. Warren.

Boston Marine T. A. Soc.—J. Freeman, Jr.

East Hampton T. A. Soc.—Philo Bevin, Alexander N. Niles.

Lee T. A. Soc.—Ransom Hinman, Charles Ballard, F. G. Taylor.

CONNECTICUT.

State Temp. Soc.—C. B. Lines, H. W. Benedict, W. French, Charles Ball, Enos Hopkins, J. G. Cooley, Rev. J. P. Gulliver, P. L. Berry, Rev. W. Clift, Rev. J. S. Swan, J. G. Baldwin, George Read, Benj. Douglass, L. W. Leach, Rev.

Mr. Dudley, Charles Clark, J. G. Clark, E. Lester, H. G. Taintor, C. S. Cleveland, B. E. Hale, B. Hudson, Sol. Olmsted, James Stanley, G. O. Chambers, P. T. Barnum, Asa Hill, A. H. Byington, Rev. D. W. Lathrop, James C. Clark, W. H. Holley, H. Baldwin, Charles Adams, Rev. Mr. Warren, Rev. Mr. Seeley, Rev. W. H. Moore, Thos. Clark, E. W. Dimock, O. P. Waldo, Dea. — Turner, L. O. Kellogg, J. Brewster, Jno. G. North, Rev. S. W. S. Dutton, B. French.

Haddam Temp. Soc.—Rev. E. Colton.

Norwich Town To. Ab. Soc.—Lewis A. Hyde.

Yantic To. Ab. Soc.—George R. Hyde.

Litchfield Co. Temp. Soc.—Rev. Harman L. Vail, Rev. William H. Moore, Rev. Ephraim Lyman, Rev. David Murdoch, Rev. T. P. Warner, Richard Smith, Esq., Myron Harrison, John G. Noble, Leman Cutter, P. S. Beebe, A. H. Holley, Herman Baldwin, K. H. Hotchkiss, Cornelius T. Minos, George De Forest, Elijah Sherman, Seth Thomas, Hon. Wm. Beebe, Elijah Meeker.

Darien Temp. Soc.—Gilbert G. Waterbury, Rev. E. D. Kinney.

Maine Law Association:—Edward D. Potter.

Camden Division No. 14.—Mark Burrough.

Washington Division No. 1.—Starr Baldwin.

Torrington To. Ab. Soc.—Thomas A. Miller.

East Hampton To. Ab. Soc.—William Russell, Philo Brine, A. A. Niles, Noah S. Warkman, Sam. Skinner, D. W. Watson.

Somers Temp. Alliance.—Rev. Jos. Vail, D.D.

Stamwich Union To. Ab. Soc.—David Banks, Jos. Ingersoll, Geo. Derby.

Fairfield Co. Temp. Soc.—Jay Peck, Oliver Stone, Amzi Rodgers, S. Baldwin, D. O. Gray, Rev. A. Gregory, E. S. Benedict, Wm. Crofut, Rev. P. Chamberlin, Dr. J. Y. Dennison, Alva Gray, Rev. Mr. Hepburn, Rev. Wm. Curtis, Walter Gilbert, H. O. Judd, R. Fuller, Z. S. Peck, Jesse Banks, H. Smith, Mr. Lobdel, E. S. Winton, Lewis Beers, Rev. Wm. McAllis, Gould Jennings, F. A. Mead, Rev. C. Bartlett.

Mount Hope Club of Temp. Watchmen.—Geo. W. Pike.

Union Temp. Soc. of Chester Co.—Rev. Edgar J. Doolittle, Rev. Geo. W. Graham.

Washingtonian Temp. Soc.—Harley Goodwin, Alvah Holt, Jos. Miller, L. Howlett, J. B. Merwin, L. B. Griffin, G. D. Browne, M. Carnes, T. P. Johnson.

Winsted To. Ab. Soc.—Rev. Ira Pettibone, James Welsh, M.D.

Farmington Temp. Soc.—J. E. Cowles.

Maine Law Association of New Haven.—James Brewster, Esq.

New Haven Co. Temp. Soc.—James Brewster, Rev. D. W. Lathrop.

Whitneyville and East Plain To. Ab. Soc.—Rev. Austin Putnam.

Gulford T. A. Soc.—Rev. R. M. Chipman, Joel Canfield, M. D., Calvin McKnight, Henry A. Chittenden, B. Monroe.

Manchester Temp. Soc.—C. G. Keeney, N. W. Spencer, H. W. Pitkin.

Maine Law Association.—Wm. G. Creamer.

NEW-YORK.

Am. Temp. Union.—Thos. De Witt, D. D., Wm. E. Dodge, Jasper Corning, Wm. R. Williams, D.D., Edmund L. Janes, D.D., B. J. Howland, John W. Oliver, Thomas Denny, John Marsh, D. D., Hiram Gregg.

New-York State Soc.—Hon. Reuben H. Walworth, Herman Camp, Edward C. Delavan, Edgar B. Day, Rev. Dr. Murdock, Henry Dwight, Dr. John Miller, R. N. Havens, Rev. Dr. Mandeville, Dr. B. P. Staats, Wm. McElroy, Wm. H. Burleigh, Jacob T. Hazen, Wm. Richardson, T. C. Crocker, Wm. Day.

New-York State Temp. Alliance.—S. P. Townsend, John Conklin, Mr. Crocker, H. D. Chapman, James T. Seeley, Jno. Miller, John W. Sawyer, Charles O. Shepherd, Andrew Lester, Jas. O. Bennett, R. T. Trall, E. G. Bartlett, Geo. Hall, David Lent, Otis Allen, John A. Van Dyke, Nathan S. S. Beman,

- D. D., B. I. Clark, O. B. Pierce, J. I. Whitman, Mr. Schemerhorn, William Avery, Sam'l C. Cuyler, Benj. Joy, Wm. C. Bloss, R. F. Fenton.
- Suffolk Co. Temp. Soc.*—John Sherry, John White, Martin L. Prince, Timothy Congden, Rev. Mr. Clark, Moses C. Cleveland, Rev. Mr. Le Maurice, Rev. Mr. Hill, Rev. Mr. Gothard, Richard W. Smith, George K. Hubbs, Rev. J. Wildey, Rev. H. Woodruff, Rev. Mr. Moore, F. M. A. Wicks, Rev. Amos Doney, Rev. Mr. Wines, Chas. R. Dayton, Rev. Gaylon L. Moore.
- Springfield T. A. Temp. Soc.*—W. L. Bigelow, S. J. Tracy.
- Cortland Co. Temp. Soc.*—Hon. John Miller, Jesse Rogers, Rev. T. K. Fessenden, E. F. Phillips, Rev. Elias Bowen, Jedediah Barber, Dr. John N. Knapp, Rev. H. R. Dunham, E. W. Edgecomb, Robt. C. Ellis, N. S. Babcock, Hiram W. Betts, Nathan Bouton, Rev. Philander Bates.
- Hornellsville Alliance.*—Horatio Pattengill.
- Caledonia T. B. Soc., New-York.*—Geo. Grubb, John Miller.
- Livingston Co. Temp. Alliance.*—Wm. Fithian.
- Oneida Castle Temp. Assoc.*—Rev. Charles Jones.
- New-York City Alliance.*—C. C. Tracy, C. J. Warren, Alfred Brush, Abraham Lord, Geo. Walker, John Falconer, R. C. Andrus, A. C. Long, J. P. Catron, Eldred Taylor, Edgar Downing, Dr. Charles Place, Robt. McClellan, Rev. J. H. Martyn, M. T. Hewitt, Wm. Floyd, Jacob Lawall, E. J. Godfrey, Wm. Floyd, Daniel Olney, H. B. Devron, Lucien Burleigh, J. V. Maltby, H. B. Dawson.
- Eastern Conference of the M. E. Church, New-York.*—Rev. Stephen Martindale, Rev. Z. N. Lewis, Rev. Marvin Richards, Rev. O. G. Hedstrom, Rev. John B. Cocagne, Rev. E. E. E. Bragdon, Rev. R. S. Foster, Rev. B. F. Adams, Rev. J. B. Hagamy, Rev. J. M. Vincent, Rev. D. L. Marks, Rev. H. Lounsberry, Rev. J. P. Hermance, Rev. C. Isham, Rev. P. L. Hoyt, Rev. Thomas Bainbridge, Rev. O. E. Brown, Rev. W. G. Browning, Rev. A. S. Lakin, Rev. R. T. Pierson, Rev. Samuel A. Seaman, Rev. Robt. M. Hatfield, Rev. David Osborn, Rev. Nicholas White, Rev. I. W. King, Rev. H. Bangs, Rev. H. Mattison, Rev. J. S. Inskip, Rev. J. B. Wakeley, Rev. J. H. Perry, Rev. H. F. Pease, Rev. Robt. Jessup, Rev. M. L. Scudder, Rev. A. S. Francis, Rev. T. C. Young, Rev. J. M. Reid, Rev. Jas. Floy, Rev. S. Howland, Rev. S. Landon, Rev. M. B. Bull, Rev. John L. Gilder, Rev. John Kennedy, Rev. Robt. Seney, Rev. Geo. Brown, Rev. John Wiley, Rev. M. F. Collins, Rev. Stephen Rushman, Rev. W. B. Hoyt, Rev. Edward K. Famin, Rev. Harvey Husted, Rev. Chas. Gorse, Rev. Geo. Hollis, Rev. John Crawford, Rev. John Law, Rev. Julius Field, Rev. Joseph D. Marshall, Rev. Nathan Bangs, Rev. R. Gilbert, Rev. Robt. Travis, Rev. Sylvester H. Clark, Rev. Thomas Carlton, Rev. Z. Phillips, Rev. F. C. Bond, Rev. D. P. Kidder, Rev. A. Stevens, Rev. J. McClintock.
- Niagara Co. Temp. Soc.*—Rev. H. L. Dox.
- Perseverance Tent I. O. R., No. 118.*—Benj. S. Lyman.
- Victory Tent I. O. R., No. 272.*—Perrin J. Angiers.
- North Shore Temp. Alliance.*—Rev. Thos. W. Pearson.
- Rensselaer Co. Temp. Soc.*—M. L. Haywood, R. Haywood, J. S. Keeler, Jesse Anthom.
- Berrian Free Tent I. O. R., No. 23.*—Wadham Mills, Titus M. Mitchell.
- Franklin Sec. Catelets, No. 12, Poughkeepsie.*—A. H. Vanar, H. J. Phalen, Joseph Hill.
- Olive Branch Social Union, N. Y.*—Calvin V. Rivenburg, John Law, John D. Graham.
- North River Union T. A. Soc.*—Thos. F. Peeny, D. C. Hering.
- Albany Co. Temp. Soc.*—Saml. King, Rev. F. M. Bucks, Rev. L. W. Olney, Rev. E. F. Crane, Rev. J. Van Antwerp, Rev. Joel Wakeman, Rev. N. Allen, A. T. Cole, Col. L. May, Wm. H. King, Martin Scott, Esq., Wm. Daniels, R. Hill, C. P. Robinson.
- Delaware Co. Temp. Soc.*—Dr. Howard, J. S. Pattengill.
- T. A. Soc. of Miller's Place.*—Rev. Thomas Harris, Samuel Hopkins, Dr. O. Barles, Edwin N. Miller, John Brown.

- Goshen Alliance*.—Adam H. Sinsebough.
- Battenville Temp. Soc.*—Daniel McFarland.
- Oneida Co. Temp. Soc.*—Rev. H. H. Kellogg.
- Troy Union Lodge No 1, I. O. of G. S.*—Ward Wilkinson.
- Fort Plain Union Temp. Soc.*—Rev. J. P. Newman.
- Schaghticoke Temp. Soc.*—Hon. N. M. Masters.
- South Salem T. A. Soc.*—Henry Hoyt.
- Caledonia Section Cadets, No. 1, N. Y.*—M. Pettner, J. S. Gillen, N. C. Miller.
- Orange County Alliance*.—Theodore L. Jackson, Walter H. Conklin.
- Washington Temp. Ben. Soc., N. Y.*—Wm. H. Hewlett.
- Supreme Council Templars of Honor*.—Wm. H. Lord, of Conn., John N. Elmore.
- Seventh Ward Alliance, of Brooklyn*.—Jno. Rhodes, Jno. T. Hildreth.
- Eighth Ward Temp. Ben. Soc., N. Y.*—Robt. Muneret, Rev. L. Wickburn, Joel Blackmer.
- Suffolk Temple of Honor, No. 67*.—Washington Wadsworth, Rev. James Boughton.
- East Genesee Conf. of M. E. Church*.—Rev. Saml. Luckey, Rev. John Maundeville.
- Caledonia Social Union, No. 1*.—Jno. Miller, C. B. Bunner.
- Westchester Co. Temp. Alliance*.—J. J. Chambers, Rev. D. D. T. McLaughlin, Rev. P. H. Burghardt, Rev. M. D. C. Crawford, S. S. Barry, S. W. Smith, Mr. Lounsburry, Hon. Henry White, Dr. Jno. Collett, Rev. J. M. Ferris, Rev. D. Stocking, J. S. Ferguson, Chas. A. Purdy, J. Griffin.
- Syracuse Temp. Soc.*—Oliver Teall, L. P. Noble, A. G. Salisbury, J. G. Kendall, Thos. L. Carson, E. Miles, Alfred Cobb, Chas. A. Wheaton, Rev. F. W. Graves, Robt. Furman, Lyman Kingsley.
- West Sandlake Temp. Soc.*—B. A. Thomas, Rev. P. P. Harrows, Jno. W. Craver, C. Reichard, B. U. Sharp.
- Phillipstown Alliance*.—Marvin Wilson, John Young, Nelson Davenport, George E. Tuthill.
- Orient Young Men's Temp. Soc., New York*.—Rev. Henry Clark, Wm. S. Hobart, Wm. Young, Jos. Latham, Rev. Latting Carpenter, Thos. V. Young, A. King, Zarzilla Young.
- I. O. of Good Samaritans*.—D. W. Tichenor, D. B. Clark.
- New Village Temp. Soc., Syracuse*—Rev. M. La Cost, S. Orlando Lee.
- Chemung Co. Carson League*.—Heman N. Comstock.
- Warren Temple of Honor, No. 13*.—John D. Freeland.
- Temp. Alliance of Horseheads*.—Jno. M. Barbour.
- Grand Lodge, No. 1, of State of N. Y.*—M. C. Haskell.
- Bridgehampton T. A. Soc.*—Joseph L. Overton.
- Temp. Soc. of the 6th-st. Church*.—Rev. Frank. Howe, Peter Grant, Milo Root, Richard Reed, Francis Duncan, Chas. Burt, B. W. Hitchcock.
- South Butler Temp. Association*.—George Candee, George T. Campbell. [The names of the females omitted.]
- Young Men's Temperance Watch Club*.—Epes E. Ellery, M. Jacobs.
- Boradine Temp. Soc.*—Rev. Ira Harris.
- Flushing Temp. Alliance*.—David S. Williams, Abram Beale, Chas. R. Lincoln, Barney Corse, S. B. Parsons.
- Cortland Co. Temp. Soc.*—Dr. John Miller.
- Washington Temple of Honor*.—Andrew Brittin.
- Neal Dow Club, No. 1, Brooklyn*.—George Hall, Wm. McCutcheon, Wm. Tasker, Wm. Cotter, J. S. Dars, S. D. Backus, Herbert T. Moore, J. L. McCutcheon.
- Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Temp. Assoc.*—A. Fitzgerald, F. A. Peabody, L. Wilkins, D. D. Osborn, J. D. W. Grady, G. J. Bennet, M. D.
- Fifth Ward Alliance, N. Y.*—Jacob Labagh, J. H. Matthews.
- Broadway Sec. Cadets of Temp., No. 6*.—C. S. Kennedy, W. H. H. Sherwood, D. Dawson.
- Tenth Ward Temp. Assoc.*—Rev. J. P. Lestrade, J. P. Prall, W. C. Bradley, Chas. Place.
- Ninth Ward Temp. Soc.*—Jeremiah Terbell, Luther Jackson, Nathan Peck, A. W. Morgan, Dr. Jacob S. Miller.
- Howard Benevolent Soc., N. Y.*—John K. Nagle.
- New York Tent, No. 2, I. O. R.*—J. Thornall.

- Seventh Ward Temp. Soc.*—Ira Buckman, B. B. Williams, Wm. Gurney, Lewis C. Chichester.
- E. L. Snow Social Union, No. 3.*—Nathan Nesbitt, Richard Austin, Theobald Rush.
- Canal-st T. B. Society.*—Morris De Camp, Jno. Jena, Robt. Carr.
- Dry Dock Temp. Soc.*—J. Lewis, E. Ellit, Wm. Hilts.
- Madison County Temp. Union.*—John Foote, H. B. Hart, Jas. Nickerson, Jas. Barnet.
- Ossian T. A. Soc.*—Rev. W. L. Andrews.
- Tivoli Temple of Honor, No. 22.*—David Rose, Daniel L. Weaver.
- Clinton County Temp. Soc.*—N. Moore.
- Alleghany Temp. Soc.*—Rev. J. Wakeman, H. F. Lee.
- Brooklyn Tent, No. 10. I. O. R.*—Jas. Buckley, J. Windle Fowler, Wm. R. Betts.
- Seneca Chief Lodge, No. 22. of I. O. of Good Templars.*—Dexter C. Bloomer, George Bellows, Robert C. Sickles. [The names of the females omitted.]
- Excelsior Temp. Circle of Honor, No. 1.*—Charles M. Lewis, Jacob E. Pry, Benjamin F. Dennison.
- Erie Temple of Honor, No. 5.*—T. W. Stewart.
- Mount Moriah Temple of Honor, No. 7.*—A. F. McKinney.
- Plainfield Temp. Soc.*—Thomas Greason.
- Temperance Star Lodge, I. O. of G. T., No. 71.*—Rev. Joel Jewett, F. M. Smith.
- Chenango Co. Temp. Soc.*—John D. Sawyer.
- Troy Annual Con. M. E. Church*—Rev. Mr. Tobias Spicer, Rev. Barnes M. Hall, Rev. Henry L. Starks, Rev. Seymour Coleman, Rev. I. H. Patterson.
- Jamestown Tem. Soc.*—Silas Sherwood, L. P. Judson.
- Albany Circle, No. 10, S. C.*—H. M. Merriman.
- Tivoli Temple of Honor, No. 22*—J. Kidney, S. Slawson.
- Somers Alliance*—Rev. J. M. Ferris.
- Citizens' Division, No. 33*—George Sherwood.
- Mosaic Temple of Honor, No. 1*—F. W. Williams, E. E. Lapham, W. H. Dickinson.
- Livingston County Alliance*—Rev. J. W. Spoor, Rev. J. Watts, George F. Ladd, L. E. Smith.
- Williamsburgh City Tem. Soc.*—Rev. George Hollis.
- Ledyard Tem. Soc.*—C. C. Young.
- Morrisville Tem. Soc.*—L. A. Eddy.
- Ontario County Alliance*—Rev. M. P. Squires, D.D.
- Baker's Bridge Tem. Soc.*—Rev. N. V. Hull, Thomas Williams.
- Fulton Tem. Soc.*—D. W. Gardner, George Salmon, J. I. Wolcott, Harvey Clark, C. S. Berry.
- Mamaronock Alliance*—Edward Seaman, Schureman Halsted, Isaac J. Oliver, J. W. Oliver, Robert Palmer.
- Grand Temple of Honor, N. Y.*—A. D. Wilson, John N. Elmore, W. H. Dikeman, Rev. George W. Brown, Alexander McCotter, J. P. Farrar.
- Mount Vernon Sec., No. 1*—Thomas G. Baker, Edward Orrell.
- Beacon Light Cadets of Tem., No. 5*—D. G. Consaul, Ward Wilkinson, Rev. Jonathan Watts, William McPhee.
- Rockland County Alliance*—Daniel Tompkins, G. S. Allison.
- Corning Alliance*—Rev. Luke Davis, J. G. Palmer.
- Napamock Washingtonian T. A. Soc.*—Robert Stedman, H. S. Bull, George E. Buddington.
- Rose and Sharon Lodge, No. 41*—Myron S. Burns, Nathaniel W. Davis, Newel Matson.
- Saratoga County Alliance*—H. L. Rose, Rev. H. L. Grose, Philip H. McOmber, E. O. Smith, Seth Whalen, Robert Hallowell, E. C. Smith, S. Rug, Jr., William Hay, J. H. Beach.
- Bellport Social Society*—Rev. Robert Crookshank, Rev. John Gibbs, Lyman F. Smith.
- Orange County Alliance*—C. W. Reeve, T. L. Jackson, Rev. O. M. Johnson, Walter H. Conklin, Charles W. Reeves.
- Tompkins Co. Tem. Asso.*—Anson Spencer, Alexander G. Stone, H. Camp, Wm.

- Atwater, James H. Jerome, Cyrus H. Howe, Joseph Stout, James Westervelt, Lyman Strobridge, Rev. D. H. Hamilton, William Atwater, Jr., W. B. King, David B. Ayres, B. Freer, D. Elmore.
- Howard Temple of Honor*, No. 3.—M. McKimm, Henry Ellis.
- Perseverance Temple of Honor*—Francis Clark.
- Warren Co. Tem. Soc.*—Hon. R. Wells.
- Warren County Tem. League*—J. D. James.
- Fidelity Lodge Knights of Jericho*—Rev. Edward Taylor.
- Sunbeam Lodge I. O. Good Fellows*, No. 106—J. P. Morgan, S. R. Morgan, J. Van Valkenburg, D. C. Vosburg, E. Vosburg.
- Grand Division Sons of Tem. Eastern New York*—E. W. Rogers, J. Reid, H. V. Horton, W. E. Calkins, H. S. Allen, W. H. Meeker, G. Sartwell, J. Hungerford, S. Cutting, W. Van Weik.
- Grand Division of Western New York*—James A. Bell, Wesley Bailey, Rev. R. S. Crampton, C. T. Buxton, William Richardson, William H. Thomas, John Lamberton, S. T. Chase, Henry Newland, H. N. Merriman, P. A. D. Brooks.
- Broadway Division*—Reuben C. Bull, George F. Colburn, Th. S. Sheppard, Dr. S. R. Kirby, L. Chapman, Jr., Fr. Clinch, C. Lawrence, James Hillyer, J. S. Fountain, L. Chapman, A. J. Karmier, Leander Thompson, Cornelius M. Craig.
- New York Division*—Francis W. Wolfe, J. Martin, V. L. Dill, James M. Wilsey, Thomas Edgerly, G. Rowe, Henry Randall.
- Union Division*, No. 2—Samuel Inslee, Howard E. Coates, John H. Kirk.
- Washington Division*, No. 4—A. S. Crowell, W. W. Carman, C. B. Fish, J. D. Davis, John C. Smith.
- Division No. 48, Triangle*—Leonard Johnson.
- Seven'y-six Division*, No. 462—H. D. Ranney, A. C. Constantine.
- Merchants' Division*, No. 188, N. Y.—John Bisco, J. U. Dickinson.
- Stuyvesant Division*, No. 291—John W. Peeny.
- Friendship Division*, No. 3—H. S. Dunn.
- Hydorean Division*, No. 354—J. E. Chapin, Rev. J. B. Wakley.
- Hudson Division*, No. 22.—E. P. L. Elmen, W. Rockwell, Thomas Marshall, Reector Payne, John C. Newkirk, John W. Dutchell, Matthew Mitchell, George Haydock, Robert Rainey.
- Coeymans Division*, No. 185.—Dr. Andrew Huyck, John E. Andrews, Aaron I. Hoyt.
- Silver Lake Division*.—Rev. Joseph R. Page.
- Stow Division*, No. 84, Rome.—W. M'Phee, F. M. Orton, A. Blair, L. R. Lamb, E. Seymour, O. H. Pierce.
- Homer Division*.—Rev. E. F. Phillips.
- South-East Division*, No. 337.—Stephen Crosby, Joseph B. Sears, Wm. W. Jackson, Henry J. Fry, J. H. Thomas, Thomas Crosby, Daniel Reed, W. Pad-dock, W. Howes, William H. Crosby.
- Steuben Temple of Honor*.—Rev. Jonathan Watts.
- Empire State Division*, No. 49.—Hugh McAllister.
- Teoronto Division*, No. 95.—G. W. Clark.
- Mohawkville Division*, No. 45.—Henry Hinde.
- North Salem Division*, No. 525.—William Kelley, Ira Wheeler, Norman Purdy, A. P. Quick, A. S. Avery, Elias Quick, Lyall W. Allen, John S. Jenkins, W. H. Russell, A. G. Smith.
- Harlem Division*, No. 65.—Rev. J. Lord, Andrew Crawford.
- Binghamton Division*, No. 394.—S. Judd, A. C. Matthews, C. M. Scott, A. W. Jackson, G. B. Wheeler, H. G. Bishop, J. Van Valkenburgh, J. P. Morgan, John S. Wells, D. Campbell.
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